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AMERICA. [480.]

Some of the circumſtances which inevitably retard the progreſs of a Northern Army through the uninhabited countries of America.

THE whole army, with all their artillery, ſtores, and proviſions, are to be tranſported in flat bottomed batteaux (about the ſize of below bridge wherries), carrying from a ton to a ton and a half, down the rivers and creeks, with almoſt incredible difficulty and fatigue. To inſtance, in ſuch a place as Wood creek (ſee Gaz. Extr. p. 415.), the natural obſtructions to the paſſage are numerous and great.

The American woods, literally in a ſtate of nature, are all covered with trees cloſe to the water's edge, whether they form the border of a lake, a river, or a creek. The inland rivers, forming the immediate, and indeed the only communication between Albany and Montreal to the northward, and between Albany and Oſwego on Lake Ontario to the weſtward, may certainly, with the ſtricteſt attention paid to truth and juſtice, be ranked amongſt the moſt extraordinary waters in the known world. From ſome time in December till the latter end of April, they are either in a vaſt frozen ſtate, or the ice is not ſufficiently cleared for boats to proceed. Immediately upon this ſucceeds a flood, occaſioned by the melted ſnow pouring in from the creeks and vallies. A pri-

vate adventurer, with a few boats, may make great advantage of the flood, arrive with his cargo at a good market, and perhaps return before the water falls. If I muſt ſuppoſe any perſon haſty enough to enquire what hinders an army doing nearly the ſame, the old obſervation, that great bodies move ſlow, (though perfectly in point), needs a very minute explanation.

The boats, the baggage-waggons, the proviſions, the artillery, the naval and engineers ſtores, are all to be carefully ſurveyed, and the proper reports made. Coopers, carpenters, wheelwrights, collar-makers, ſmiths, &c. are all ſet to work to put every neceſſary in order for a march; which cannot be done ſooner, becauſe the bulky articles, as gun-carriages, mortar-beds, and boats, are but juſt dug out of the ſnow to undergo the proper repairs. Whilſt theſe preparations are making with the utmoſt expedition, and during the march of the army to theſe moſt aſtoniſhingly difficult waters, a month or ſix weeks may elapſe. The benefit of the deep water is hereby totally loſt, there not being, with the leaſt ſhadow of reaſon, the ſmalleſt cauſe to charge, or even to ſuſpect, any individual of the land or ſea ſervice with having materially contributed to the delay.

Obſtacles entirely inſurmountable by irreſolute minds, and within a few degrees of forming real *ne plus ultras*, next enſue. Theſe obſtacles (I repeat it upon weighing the declaration) immediately enſue, and continue till October. By the middle of May, the ſun has gained great power; and in the months of June, July, and Auguſt, the land-waters, which alone make theſe rivers with any tolerable convenience paſſable, being diſperſed, and gone no man knows whither, the creeks and ſmall rivers are almoſt dry. This is the cauſe of the demand for many hundred flat bottomed boats.

Thus ſituated, one half of the buſineſs of the batteaux-men is to get out of their boats, poſitively in four places every quarter of an hour, and by an exertion of ſtrength, and many dangerous ſtrains, for ſeveral days together, to hoiſt them over piles of rock, ſtumps of trees, and gravelly banks. Even where a river is forty or fifty yards broad, it frequently happens that there is no channel but for ſingle boats; and when the channel itſelf is barely deep enough to float the boat, (no uncommon caſe), it really requires ſome faith on the ſcore of the marvellous, not having ſeen a ſimilar circumſtance, ſtedfaſtly to believe how much an army muſt be delayed by theſe cauſes: however, Truth not being a wholeſale dealer in worldly intereſt, authoriſes us to repreſent things as they are, leaving to Falſehood, as a ſufficient puniſhment for her forgeries, a dread, eternally terrifying, of beholding a juſt mirror.

Another great impediment ariſes from the carrying places, where both boats and ſtores are to be tranſported in waggons, to avoid falls or riſts. This is a piece of ſervice tedious enough, if it was generally underſtood, to become proverbial; but is only one plague upon the hit when Neceſſity is commander in chief.

A third obſtacle ariſes from the accidents of boats getting ſtaved, and blocking up the channel; which indeed, though a common circumſtance, may nearly be ſaid to complete the chapter of accidents, and cloſe the mortifying repreſentation of remedileſs delays, too well authenticated to admit of a diſpute, by much too vexatious ever to be forgotten.

A fourth inconvenience is occaſioned by bad ſteerage of the boats, amidſt a continual ſucceſſion of trees, ſtumps, and ſtones. A number of men, chiefly reſiding at Albany and Schenectady, and called *batteaumen*, get their living by working batteaux up and down the rivers; and their dexterity in turning and ſteering a heavy-laden flat-bottomed boat, with ſetting poles, againſt a rapid ſtream, is truly wonderful: in the unſkilful hands of ſoldiers, bred to no ſuch buſineſs, expedition, without ſome months practice, is impoſſible. An American campaign is incomparably well calculated to correct the wiſhes, and new-model the miſhapen expectations, of mankind; and an European may very fairly be credited, on his bare word, returning from ſuch a ſervice, that he never carried out with him above one half of the ſtock of patience he has brought back.

Overcharged this repreſentation is certainly not; yet full charged as it may probably appear, the worſt part of the ſtory, and the labour the neareſt approaching to Herculean, is abſolutely yet untold. It relates to the creeks.

In

In their natural ſtate, you will find numbers of fallen trees covering the ſtream; and as they grow cloſe to the water, an enemy has nothing more to do for the ſtoppage of an army, but to cut down, if they have time, ſufficient to choke it up entirely. Not a ſingle tree needs removing one inch from the ſpot where it is cut and muſt fall.

The Marquis de Montcalm, about the year 1756, when he retreated from Fort Stanwix and Oſwego to Montreal, ſet the firſt example of this ſuperlatively-diſtreſſing manœuvre. In Wood-creek, at the head of the Mohawk river, and leading to the Oneida lake, between the wood naturally fallen and what he cut down, the water was in a manner hid by the trunks and branches of trees for about twenty-four computed miles.

Lord Amherſt's army, in the year 1760, had the very laborious honour of cutting through theſe trees for a paſſage to their boats; a taſk which nothing ſhort of abſolute neceſſity could ever engage even an army of men for a moment ſeriouſly to think of executing. Juſtice requires it ſhould be acknowledged as a great military exploit, and Truth will bear witneſs it is in no reſpect magnified. When individuals magnify ordinary events, they either call no witneſſes, or none who can prove any thing. Every body knows hearſay is no evidence in law. Can any middling reaſon be given why it ought to be allowed as ſuch in politics, geography, or tactics?

Lord Loudon, in the year 1757, was much cenſured in England for trifling away a campaign. At that time, not having viewed the woods of America, or met with any view in England like them, I own I thought it exceeding ſtrange the army made ſo little progreſs. Nothing ſhort of the moſt undeniable facts can poſſibly controvert general opinions. The roads from Albany to the Lakes George and Champlain, and Lake Ontario, were all, or chiefly, made in his time; and all the American road-makers ſince his time are his ſcholars.

The difference between making a road through a wood in England and the woods in America, is ſimply this: We have, comparatively ſpeaking, but a very few trees and a little underwood to clear away, and the road is made, and, without one barrowful of gravel, far ſuperior to any road in the defolate, uninhabited lands of America; except it may be a road of a mile or two at a carrying-place, or five or ſix miles about ſome capital fort, which the garriſon may have mended for their convenience.

The American woods have in ſome places a great deal of underwood, in other parts none at all. The difficulties of making roads in ſuch ſituations may be reduced to three. Firſt, the trees in general, in their natural ſtate, are very cloſe to each other. In the ſecond place, fallen trees, lying in all directions, ſome ſound, blown down by winds, others in a rotting ſtate, are as plenty as lamp-poſts upon a highway about London, and frequently as thick as the lamps upon Weſtminſter bridge: theſe being irremoveable, and almoſt innumerable, the road is continually upon the turn to one ſide or the other to get clear of them. In the third place, about every two or three miles, probably there is a bridge to be made, twenty, thirty, or forty feet high, and twice or three times as long, over a creek, or rather a great gutter, between two hills, and the avenues, when the ground is very high, want levelling. The ſum of the perplexity muſt be charged to the account of ſwamps. The cure of theſe is very troubleſome. The whole army may be out of humour about it. But when they are got into the thickeſt of the work, one hint about the connection between their preſent actions and the future hiſtory of their country, will cure them of all the vapours, and make their eyes flaſh with indignation at the idea of their being conquered even by the moſt rugged baulks of nature. To make a ſwamp paſſable for heavy artillery, they cut down ſmall trees in lengths of about ten or twelve feet; and laying them cloſe to each other, a carriage can paſs. There is a piece of road between the Oneida lake and the Seneca river, twelve computed miles, almoſt entirely a ſwamp, and covered in this manner. When I travelled it, being of an age qualified to walk on tiptoe, I got over it in company, and driven by neceſſity, I ſhall only ſay indifferently well. One hundred and thirty-three of theſe bridges, I was aſſured, were really to be reckoned in this diſtance. I do believe it true, but I was not in a humour to count them.

Gen. Burgoyne's ſituation, and the

advances he has made, as appears by the laſt Gazette [477.], I hope, may be better underſtood by the above deſcriptions. Moſt people allow he has made great advances; but perſons who think or ſay he has done nothing very particular in reaching Hudſon's river, will do well to conſider and enquire before they condemn. *Gent. Mag.*

An Addreſs written by one of the moſt popular preachers in New England, and publiſhed in the News-papers. [475, 6.]

To the people of the Maſſachuſet's bay.

Friends and Brethren,

RESENTMENT has fired the ſoul of every lover of his country, at the diſgraceful evacuation of Ticonderoga. Every circumſtance that we have yet heard of, marks villany and treaſon in its ſtrongeſt colours. All our accounts agree, that our force in Ticonderoga nearly equalled the enemy in numbers; that the quantity of proviſions there would have ſupported them at full allowance during a ſiege of half a year; that they were well ſupplied with battering cannon and field-artillery; that the ſtores of gunpowder were immenſe; that the enemy's force was entirely inſufficient to inveſt the place completely; and that the works were ſo formed as to ſecure a retreat if they were driven from ſuch poſts as were neceſſarily expoſed to the firſt attack. Had the enemy attempted to carry it by ſtorm, they could not have hoped for ſucceſs. They muſt have made the attack on a part that was fully manned. They muſt have marched againſt a dreadful fire of cannon, while their march was retarded by the ſituation of the ground. Even ſuppoſing them to have forced the outlines, their ſucceſs could not have ſerved them. A retreat to the citadel remained for us; and in caſe of a ſecond retreat, Mount Independence would have been ours, which effectually commanded all the outworks. But ſuch were the circumſtances, that an attack need not be feared. Better ſucceſs they could not expect from a ſiege. The ſtores were ſufficient for a half-year at leaſt. In leſs than one month a reinforcement would have arrived, and raiſed the ſiege. The army there was diſpoſed to defend the place, till every man ſhould be cut off. Many of our officers declared openly againſt quitting a poſt of ſuch importance. But the orders were abſolute; and our troops left the place with all the diſorder of a mob. Scarcely had they begun to move, when a houſe was ſet on fire, which informed the enemy of their deſign. The Britiſh forces purſued, and a number of our brave officers and ſoldiers fell by their hands. In a diſorderly flight, our men were incapable of exerting themſelves with effect, and were ſlaughtered by the enemy.

It is in vain to palliate ſuch conduct, by aſſigning fear as the cauſe: fear was treaſon. It is equally in vain to excuſe ſuch conduct, by want of ſkill in war. Every officer ought to know the extent of his military abilities before he takes the command. It is, therefore, as treaſonable to take upon him a command without the neceſſary qualifications, as it is to neglect his duty if he has them. Public juſtice and the honour of American arms, demand an inquiry into this procedure. Let this inquiry be made by Congreſs. The call of the whole continent is to them. The confidence of all America is repoſed in them, as in the wiſeſt and beſt of men. They are, therefore, the moſt proper perſons to make the inquiry, and no determination but theirs will ſatisfy the people.

In the mean time our duty is enlarged. The blood of our brethren crieth from the ground for vengeance. Rouſe then, my countrymen, gird on your ſwords, and rival the moſt celebrated feats of antiquity. Let us take this for our motto, *Curſed be he that keepeth back his ſword from blood.* It is in our power ſtill to retrieve our characters. Let us then do it.

I cannot finiſh this Addreſs without taking notice of a futile publication pretended to be a letter from an officer of diſtinction in the northern army [473.]. The writer of this letter ſeems to vindicate the retreat by reflecting on the army. Was not this army better diſciplined than the army laſt year? Had not the officers greater experience in war than they had the laſt year? Yet the laſt year the place was defended; this year it was deſerted. The laſt year it was defended by militia againſt a ſuperior force, when the works were incomplete; this year a ſtanding army, well provided, and with the works completed, have fled before equal numbers. But what dignity of ſentiment do we diſcover in the concluding ſentence of this curious epiſtle! "I think myſelf happy, upon the whole, in having made a retreat from under

under their nofe [475.]." Is it poffible that this fentence could come from an officer of diftinction? It is incredible that a man of any feeling could be the author of it. Be not deceived. Reward merit where-ever you find it; but punifh villains, however exalted their ftation may be.

MARCUS BRUTUS.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Schuyler to the council of fafety of the ftate of New York, dated, Fort Edward, July 9.

"Laft night I was honoured with your letters of the 5th and 7th inftant.

What could induce Gen. St Clair, and the general officers with him, to evacuate Ticonderoga, God only knows. Not a battery, as I am well informed, was opened againft it. The garrifon amounted to 5000 men, in high fpirits, healthy, fufficiently provided with provifions, plenty of ammunition, and the Eaftern militia in full march to its aid.

Col. Williams, in a letter of yefterday's date, informs me, that it was imputed to my orders. I affure you, not the leaft fyllable in any of my orders or letters, contains the leaft hint of fuch an intention on my part: indeed the contrary is held up in them, and fuccours pofitively promifed.

My fituation is truly difagreeable, but I truft, fuch as it is, I fhall acquit myfelf with honour; and if Gen. St Clair with the army fhould join me, I fhall ftill hope to prevent the enemy from coming to Albany."

"*Philadelphia, Aug. 6.* On the 29th ult. and fome days after, the Congrefs met, and came to the following refolutions.

"Refolved, That an inquiry be made into the reafons of the evacuation of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, and into the conduct of the general officers who were in the northern department at the time of the evacuation.

That a committee be appointed to digeft and report the mode of conducting the inquiry.

July 30. Refolved, That Maj.-Gen. St Clair, who commanded at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, forthwith do repair to head-quarters.

Aug. 1. Refolved, That Maj.-Gen. Schuyler be directed to repair to head-quarters.

That General Waffhington be directed to order fuch general officer as he fhall think proper, immediately to repair to the northern department, to relieve Gen. Schuyler in his command there.

That Brig. Poor, Brig. Paterfon, and Brig. Roche de Fermoy, be directed to repair to head-quarters.

Aug. 3. Refolved, That Gen. Waffhington be directed to order the general whom he fhall judge proper to relieve Gen. Schuyler in his command, to repair with all poffible expedition to the northern department, giving him directions what number of the militia to call in from the ftates of New Hampfhire, Maffachufet's-bay, Connecticut, New York, New Jerfey, and Pennfylvania.

That notice be immediately fent to the executive powers of the faid ftates, and that they be earneftly requefted to get the militia in thofe parts of their refpective ftates, moft contiguous to the northern department, ready to march at a moment's warning, and to fend with all poffible expedition fuch parts of them as the general commanding in the northern department fhall require, to ferve till the 15th of November, if not fooner relieved by continental troops, or difmiffed by the commanding officer of the department, and be intitled to continental pay and rations.

That the commanding officer in the northern department have diferetionary power to make requifitions in the ftates aforefaid, from time to time, for fuch additional numbers of the militia to ferve in that department as he fhall judge neceffary for the public fervice.

Whereas it is reprefented to Congrefs, that Gen. Waffhington is of opinion, that the immediate recal of all the brigadiers from the northern department may be productive of inconvenience to the public fervice,

Refolved, That the order of Congrefs of the firft day of this month, refpecting the brigadiers, be fufpended until Gen. Waffhington fhall judge it may be carried into effect with fafety.

Extracts from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

"*London, Oct. 9.* Befides the proclamation formerly iffued by Gen. Burgoyne [366.], another has been publifhed fince, wherein he fays, "Be it known to all who will remain in peaceable poffeffion of their habitations and effects, that they may ftay unmolefted in their refpective dwellings, and follow their ufual occupations; and that, excepting the cuftoms and

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and duties which are payable to the King, nothing will be required of them, either in money or merchandiſes, but what is abſolutely neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the army; and that for all ſuch proviſions they ſhall bring in, they ſhall be paid in ready money: on the contrary, if, notwithſtanding this declaration, the inhabitants of the towns or villages carry away their effects or proviſions, and abandon their dwellings, ſuch delinquents ſhall be treated as enemies, and their towns, villages, houſes, or dwellings, deſtroyed."

In the Royal American Gazette, of Aug. 21. appeared what follows.

"*Boſton, July* 14.

WE have borne till we can bear no longer: Therefore all the true SONS OF LIBERTY in this town, are deſired to meet to-morrow morning, at the ringing of the bells, on Cop's hill, there to determine what meaſures are beſt to be taken with the monopolizers and others, who now with-hold the neceſſaries of life from the public ſale, as we are determined no longer to be trifled with, by thoſe common enemies of God and man.

THE PEOPLE."

Upon the publication of the above paper in Boſton, the merchants and traders began to tremble for the conſequences, and were unwearied in their endeavours to change the meeting from Cop's hill to Fanueil-hall. They at length accompliſhed it: and, when there, very humbly confeſſed their faults, promiſed to open their ſtores, ſell at certain rates agreed upon at that meeting, and to take paper-money. This pacified the rabble at that time, and kept them quiet for ſome days: ſince which ſeveral ſtores have been broke open, and their contents FREELY taken away.

[P. S.] LONDON GAZETTE, *Nov.* 1.

"*Whitehall, Nov.* 1. The following letter from Lt-Gen. Burgoyne to Lord George Germaine, was yeſterday received by an armed tranſport that ſailed from Quebec the 7th of October.

"*Camp, nearly oppoſite to Saratoga, Aug.* 20. 1777.

My LORD,

IN my laſt diſpatch (a duplicate of which will be incloſed herewith) I had the honour to inform your Lordſhip of the proceedings of the army under my command to the 30th of July. [477.]

From that period to the 15th of Auguſt every poſſible meaſure was employed to bring forward batteaux, proviſions, and ammunition, from Fort George, to the firſt navigable part of Hudſon's river; a diſtance of eighteen miles, the roads in ſome parts ſteep, and in others wanting great repair. Of the horſes furniſhed by contract in Canada not more than a third part was yet arrived. The delay was not imputable to neglect, but to the natural accidents attending ſo long and intricate a combination of land and water carriage. Fifty team of oxen, which had been collected in the country through which I had marched, were added to aſſiſt the tranſport; but theſe reſources together were found far inadequate to the purpoſes of feeding the army and forming a magazine at the ſame time. Exceeding heavy rains augmented the impediments. It was often neceſſary to employ ten or twelve oxen upon a ſingle batteau: And after the utmoſt exertions for the fifteen days above ſtated, there were not above four days proviſion beforehand, nor above ten batteaux in the Hudſon's river.

Intelligence had reached me, that Lt-Col. St Leger was before Fort Stanwix, which was defended. The main army of the enemy oppoſed to me was at Still Water, a place between Saratoga and the mouth of the Mohawk.

A rapid movement forward appeared to be of the utmoſt conſequence at this period. The enemy could not have proceeded up the Mohawk without putting themſelves between two fires, in caſe Lt-Col. St Leger ſhould have ſucceeded, and at beſt being cut off by my army from Albany; they muſt either therefore have ſtood an action, have fallen back towards Albany, or have paſſed the Hudſon's river, in order to ſecure a retreat to New England higher up. Whichever of theſe meaſures they had taken, ſo that the King's army had been enabled to advance, Col. St Leger's operations would have been aſſiſted, a junction with him probably ſecured, and the whole country of the Mohawk opened.

To maintain the communication with Fort George during ſuch a movement, ſo as to be ſupplied by daily degrees at a diſtance continually increaſing, was an obvious impoſſibility. The army was much too weak to have ſtorded a chain of poſts: eſcorts for every ſeparate tranſ-

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port would have been a ſtill greater drain; nor could any have been made ſo ſtrong as to force their way through ſuch poſitions as the enemy might take in one night's march from the White Creek, where they had a numerous militia. Had the enemy remained ſupine through fear, or want of comprehending ſo palpable an advantage, the phyſical impoſſibility of being ſupplied by degrees from Fort George was ſtill in force, becauſe a new neceſſity of land-carriage for nine miles ariſes at Still Water; and in proportion that carriages had been brought forward to that place, the tranſport muſt have ceaſed behind.

The alternative therefore was ſhort; either to relinquiſh the favourable opportunity of advancing upon the enemy, or to attempt other reſources of ſupply.

It was well known, that the enemy's ſupplies in live cattle from a large tract of country paſſed by the route of Manchester, Arlington, and other parts of the Hampſhire Grants, to Bennington, in order to be occaſionally conveyed from thence to the main army. A large depôt of corn and of wheel-carriages was alſo formed at the ſame place, and the uſual guard was militia, though it varied in number from day to day. A ſcheme was formed to ſurpriſe Bennington. The poſſeſſion of the cattle and carriages would certainly have enabled the army to leave their diſtant magazines, and to have acted with energy and diſpatch. Succeſs would alſo have anſwered many ſecondary purpoſes.

Lt-Col. Baum, an officer well qualified for the undertaking, was fixed upon to command. He had under him 200 diſmounted dragoons of the regiment of Rieſdeſel, Capt. Fraſer's marksmen, which were the only Britiſh, all the Canadian volunteers, a party of the provincials who perfectly knew the country, 100 Indians, and two light pieces of cannon. The whole detachment amounted to about 500 men. The inſtructions were poſitive, to keep the regular corps poſted while the light troops felt their way, and not to incur the danger of being ſurrounded, or having a retreat cut off.

In order to facilitate this operation, and to be ready to take advantage of its ſucceſs, the army moved up the eaſt ſhore of Hudſon's river on the 14th; a bridge was formed of rafts, over which the advanced corps paſſed, and encamped at Saratoga; Lt-Col. Breyman's corps were poſted near Batten-kiln; and upon intelligence from Lt-Col. Baum that the enemy was ſtronger at Bennington than expected, and were aware of his attack, that corps, conſiſting of the Brunſwick grenadiers, light infantry, and chaſſeurs, were ſent forward to ſuſtain them.

It ſince appears, that Lt-Col. Baum, not having been able to complete his march undiſcovered, was joined at a place called *Santcoick Mills*, about four miles ſhort of Bennington, by many people profeſſing themſelves to be loyaliſts. A provincial gentleman of confidence, who had been ſent with the detachment, as knowing the country, and the characters of the inhabitants, was ſo incautious as to leave at liberty ſuch as took the oath of allegiance. His credulity and their profligacy cauſed the firſt misfortune: Col. Baum was induced to proceed without ſufficient knowledge of the ground; his deſign was betrayed; the men who had taken the oaths were the firſt to fire upon him; he was attacked on all ſides; he ſhewed great perſonal courage, but was overpowered by numbers.

During this time Lt-Col. Breyman was upon the march through a heavy rain. And ſuch were the other impediments ſtated in that officer's report, of bad roads, tired horſes, difficulties in paſſing artillery-carriages, &c. that he was from eight in the morning of the 15th to four in the afternoon the following day making about twenty-four miles. He engaged, fought gallantly, and drove the enemy from three ſeveral heights; but was too late to ſuccour Col. Baum, who was made priſoner, and a conſiderable part of his dragoons were killed or taken. The failure of ammunition, from the accidental breaking to pieces of a tumbril, unfortunately obliged Lt Col. Breyman to retire conquering troops, and to leave behind two pieces of cannon, beſides two which had been loſt by Lt-Col. Baum. The Indians made good their retreat from the firſt affair, as did Capt. Fraſer, with part of his company, and many of the provincials and Canadians.

The loſs, as at preſent appears, amounts to about 400 men killed and taken in both actions, and twenty ſix officers, moſtly priſoners; but men who were diſperſed in the woods drop in daily. A correct return ſhall be tranſmitted to your Lordſhip the firſt opportunity.

This, my Lord, is the true ſtate of the

the event. I have not dwelt upon errors, becauſe in many inſtances they were counterbalanced by ſpirit. The enemy will of courſe find matter of parade in the acquiſition of four pieces of cannon; but, that apart, they have ſmall cauſe for exultation; their loſs in killed and wounded being more than double to ours, by the confeſſion of their priſoners and deſerters, and of many inhabitants who were witneſſes to the burial of the dead.

The chief ſubject of regret on our ſide, after that which any loſs of gallant men naturally occaſions, is the diſappointment of not obtaining live cattle, and the lapſe of time in bringing forward the magazines.

The heavy work is now nearly completed, and a new bridge of boats is thrown over the Hudſon's river oppoſite to Saratoga, the former one of rafts having been carried away by the ſwell of water after the late continual rains. When enabled to move, nothing within my ſcale of talent ſhall be left unattempted to fulfil his Majeſty's orders; and I hope circumſtances will be ſuch, that my endeavours may be in ſome degree aſſiſted by a co-operation of the army under Sir William Howe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BURGOYNE."

Extract of a letter from Lt-Col. St Leger to Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, brought through the woods by an Indian, dated before Fort Stanwix, Aug. 11. 1777.

"AFTER combating the natural difficulties of the river St Lawrence, and the artificial ones the enemy threw into my way at Wood Creek, I inveſted Fort Stanwix the 3d inſtant. On the 5th I learnt from diſcovering parties on the Mohawk river, that a body of 1000 militia were on their march to raiſe the ſiege. On the confirmation of this news I moved a large body of Indians, with ſome troops, the ſame night, to lie in ambuſcade for them on their march. They fell into it: The completeſt victory was obtained; above 400 lay dead on the field, amongſt the number of whom were almoſt all the principal movers of rebellion in that country. There are 6 or 700 men in the fort. The militia will never rally; all that I am to apprehend therefore that will retard my progreſs in joining you, is a reinforcement of what they call their regular troops, by the way of Half-moon, by the Mohawk river. A diverſion therefore from your army by that quarter, will greatly expedite my junction with either of the grand armies."

Letters have been alſo received from Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, giving an account of an attempt made by a large body of the rebels on Ticonderoga and Fort Independence, on the 16th of September: That they ſurpriſed and made priſoners part of four companies of the 53d regiment that were ſtationed at the carrying-place and Sugar-Loaf hill, and had deſtroyed ſome waggons, boats, &c.; but had been beaten off from the forts by the garriſons, and upon the approach of a reinforcement from Crown-point, had withdrawn entirely: That Col. St Leger, finding Fort Stanwix too ſtrongly fortified, and the garriſon too numerous to be taken by aſſault, and the Indians being alarmed by a falſe report of the approach of a large body of the rebel continental troops, he had given over the attempt of forcing a paſſage down the Mohawk river, and returned to Montreal, from whence he had proceeded to Ticonderoga, intending to join Lt-Gen. Burgoyne by that route: That the 31ſt regiment had been ordered there with Brig.-Gen. Maclean by Sir Guy Carleton, who had gone up to St John's, where he had received a letter from the Brigadier, of which the following is an extract.

Extract of a letter from Brig.-Gen. Maclean to Gov. Sir Guy Carleton, dated at Ticonderoga, Sept. 30. 1777.

"THIS morning an expreſs arrived from Gen. Burgoyne, with a verbal account of a very ſmart and long action that happened on the 19th. There is no liſt of killed and wounded, but what Mr Philips relates verbally. The action laſted from twelve o'clock till dark: the ground was ſo very diſadvantageous, that only three Britiſh regiments were fairly engaged. Our loſs is about 150 killed on the ſpot, and 350 wounded. Nine officers killed, and a great many wounded. It is ſaid we buried 600 of the enemy, and that vaſt numbers are wounded. We did not gain the field till after dark. Arnold commanded. The rebels retired to their camp half a league from the field of battle."

[This gazette contains likewiſe letters from Gen. and Lord Howe, giving an account of the army having landed at Elk ferry on the 25th of Auguſt; which ſhall be in our next.]

The

The History of 1776 continued. [461.]

Upon M'Lean's retreat to Quebec, the party who had reduced him to that neceſſity, immediately erected batteries on a point of land, at the junction of the Sorel with the river St Lawrence, in order to prevent the eſcape down the latter of a number of armed veſſels, which Gen. Carleton had at Montreal: they alſo conſtructed armed rafts and floating batteries for the ſame purpoſe. Theſe meaſures effectually prevented the paſſage of Gen. Carleton's armament to Quebec; which were not only foiled in ſeveral attempts, but purſued, attacked, and driven from their anchors up the river by the provincials: ſo that, as Gen. Montgomery approached Montreal immediately after the ſurrender of St John's, the Governor's ſituation, whether in the town, or aboard the veſſels, became equally critical.

This danger was ſoon increaſed by the arrival of Gen. Montgomery at Montreal; where a capitulation was propoſed by the principal French and Engliſh inhabitants, including a kind of general treaty; which Montgomery refuſed, as they were in no ſtate of defence to intitle them to a capitulation, and were unable to fulfil the conditions on their part. He, however, gave them a written anſwer [xxxviii. 19.], in which he declared, that the continental army having a generous diſdain of every act of oppreſſion and violence, and having come for the expreſs purpoſe of giving liberty and ſecurity, he therefore engaged his honour to maintain, in the peaceable poſſeſſion of their property of every kind, the individuals and religious communities of the city of Montreal. He engaged for the maintenance of all the inhabitants in the free exerciſe of their religion; hoped that the civil and religious rights of all the Canadians would be eſtabliſhed upon the moſt permanent footing by a provincial congreſs; promiſed that courts of juſtice ſhould be ſpeedily eſtabliſhed upon the moſt liberal plan, conformable to the Britiſh conſtitution; and, in general, complied with other articles, ſo far as they were conſiſtent, and in his power. This ſecurity being given to the people, his troops took poſſeſſion of the town, Nov. 13.

Nothing could now afford the ſlighteſt hope of the preſervation of any part of Canada but the lateneſs of the ſeaſon. Whether through inability for ſo great an enterpriſe, or from difference of opinion, the invaſion of that province was not undertaken until the ſeaſon for military operations was nearly paſſed. To balance this, there remained but an handful of regular troops in Canada; and the taking of Gen. Carleton, which ſeemed nearly certain, would have rendered its fate inevitable. Fortune, however, determined otherwiſe; and at the time that all hopes of the armed veſſels being able to get down the river were given up, and that Montgomery was preparing batteaux with light artillery at Montreal to attack them on that ſide, and force them down upon the batteries, means were ſucceſsfully taken for conveying the Governor in a dark night, in a boat with muffled paddles, paſt the enemy's guards and batteries, and he arrived ſafely at Quebec; which he found environed with danger from an unexpected quarter. As it was impracticable to ſave the ſhips, Gen. Preſcott was obliged to enter into a capitulation with the provincials; by which the whole of the river naval force, conſiſting of eleven armed veſſels, was ſurrendered into their hands; the General himſelf, with ſeveral other officers, ſome gentlemen in the civil department, Canadian volunteers, and near 120 Engliſh ſoldiers, all of whom had taken refuge on board upon the approach of Gen. Montgomery to Montreal, becoming priſoners of war.

Whilſt the provincials were thus carrying on the war in Upper Canada from the New-York ſide, and by the old beaten courſe of the lakes, an expedition, conſiderably diſtinguiſhed by its novelty, ſpirit, enterpriſe, by the difficulties that oppoſed, and the conſtancy that ſucceeded in its execution, was undertaken directly againſt the lower part of the province and the city of Quebec, from the New-England ſide, by a route which had hitherto been untried, and conſidered as impracticable. This expedition was undertaken by Col. Arnold; who, about the middle of September, at the head of two regiments, conſiſting of about 1100 men, marched from the camp near Boſton, to Newberry Port, at the mouth of the river Merrimack, where veſſels were in readineſs to convey them by ſea to the mouth of the river Kennebec, in New Hampſhire; a voyage of about forty leagues.

On the 22d of the ſame month they

embarked their stores and troops in 200 batteaux, at Gardiner's-town, on the Kennebec, and proceeded with great difficulty up that river, having a rapid stream, with a rocky bottom and shores, continually interrupted by falls and carrying-places, with numberless other impediments, to encounter. In this passage the batteaux were frequently filled with water, or overset; in consequence of which, a part of their arms, ammunition, and provisions, were sometimes lost. At the numerous carrying-places, besides the labour of loading and reloading, they were obliged to convey the boats on their shoulders. The great carrying-place was above twelve miles across. That part of the detachment which was not employed in the batteaux, marched along the banks of the river; and the boats and men being disposed in three divisions, each division encamped together every night. Nor was the march by land more eligible than the passage by water. They had thick woods, deep swamps, difficult mountains, and precipices, alternately to encounter, and were at times obliged to cut their way for miles together through the thickets. At the carrying-places they were obliged to traverse the same ground several times heavy-loaded. From all these impediments their progress was of course very slow, being in general only from four or five to nine or ten miles a-day. The constant fatigue and labour caused many to fall sick, which added to their difficulties; and provisions grew at length so scarce, that some of the men eat their dogs, and whatever else of any kind that could be converted to food.

When they arrived at the head of the Kennebec, they sent back their sick; and one of the colonels took that opportunity of returning with his division, under pretence of the scarcity of provisions, without the consent or knowledge of the commander in chief, who had marched forwards. By this desertion, and the sick that were returned, Arnold's detachment was reduced about one third from its original number. They, however, proceeded with their usual constancy: and having crossed the heights of land, as a ridge that extends quite through that continent is called, and from whence the waters on either side take courses directly contrary to those on the other, they at length arrived at the head of the river Chandiere, which running through Canada, falls into the river St Lawrence near Quebec. Their difficulties now were growing to an end, and they soon approached the inhabited parts of Canada: on the 3d of November a party which they had pushed forward, returned with provisions; and they soon after came to a house, being the first they had beheld for thirty-one days, having spent that whole time in traversing an hideous wilderness, without ever meeting any thing human.

The Canadians received them here with the same good-will that Montgomery's corps had experienced in the neighbourhood of Montreal: they supplied them liberally with provisions and necessaries, and rendered them every other assistance in their power. Arnold immediately published an address to the people, signed by Gen. Washington [xxxvii. 649], of the same nature with that which had been before issued by Schuyler and Montgomery. They were invited to join with the other colonies in an indissoluble union; to range themselves under the standard of general liberty: they were informed, that the armament was sent into the province, not to plunder, but to protect and animate them; that they themselves were enjoined to act, and to consider themselves, as in the country of their best friends: they were requested, therefore, not to desert their habitations, nor fly from their friends; but to provide them with such supplies as their country afforded; and he pledged himself for their safety and security, as well as for an ample compensation.

The city of Quebec was at this time in a state of great weakness, as well as internal discontent and disorder. The British merchants and inhabitants had been long much disgusted and dissatisfied. Their opposition to the Quebec act, and the petitions which they had sent to England upon that subject, had been grievously resented by their own government; and from that period they had, as the discontented said, not only been slighted, and treated with indifference, but even regarded with an apparent eye of distrust and suspicion. They complained, that as the great political object in that country was to attach the native Canadians inviolably to government, so the French noblesse, and civil officers, became, excepting the British military, the only favourites; and these having soon acquired the manners and affectations

affectations of all other courtiers and favourites, paſſed no occaſion to inſult the Engliſh as malecontents, with the violence of their zeal, and the outrageouſneſs of their loyalty. They repreſented, that theſe new courtiers induſtriouſly brought up queſtions upon public affairs, and diſcourſes upon government, in their company, and then conſtrued that freedom of opinion, which the native Engliſh had derived from nature and habit, as well as from preſent diſcontent, as proceeding from real ill deſign and diſaffection. There needs not a ſtronger proof how little they were truſted or regarded, than that when the troops were ſent off to Montreal and the Sorel to oppoſe the rebels, notwithſtanding the very alarming ſtate of public affairs, and that the city, together with the large property which they poſſeſſed in it, were left expoſed without a garriſon; yet their application for leave to be embodied as a militia for its defence, ſo far from being complied with, was not even, as they affirmed, deemed worthy of an anſwer. How much of this repreſentation was the mere effect of diſcontent, we cannot undertake to ſay. It is certain that great heartburnings and animoſities prevailed among the Engliſh civil ſubjects and the military power in that government, which the Quebec act irritated and inflamed to a high degree.

Neither does it appear that any great reliance could be placed at that time upon the French inhabitants for the defence of the city. Many of them were at leaſt wavering, and ſome worſe. As to other matters, there were no troops of any ſort in the place, until M^c^Lean's handful of new-raiſed emigrants arrived from the Sorel. Some marines, which the Governor had ſent for to Boſton, were refuſed by a naval council of war, from the lateneſs of the ſeaſon, and the danger of the navigation. The militia, however, had been lately embodied by the Lieutenant-Governor. [xxxvii. 650.]

Such was the ſtate of affairs at Quebec, Nov. 9. when Arnold and his party appeared at Point Levi, oppoſite the town. The river was fortunately between them, and the boats ſecured, otherwiſe it ſeems highly probable that they would have become maſters of the place in the firſt ſurpriſe and confuſion. This defect was indeed remedied in a few days by the alacrity of the Canadians, who ſupplied them with canoes, and they effected their paſſage in a dark night, notwithſtanding the vigilance of the armed veſſels and frigates of war in the river. But the critical moment was now paſſed. The diſcontented inhabitants, Engliſh and Canadians, as ſoon as danger preſſed, united for their common defence. They became ſeriouſly alarmed for the immenſe property which Quebec contained. They deſired to be, and were, embodied and armed. The ſailors had landed, and were at the batteries to ſerve the guns, the defendants were conſiderably ſuperior in number to the aſſailants, and Arnold had no artillery. In theſe circumſtances, his only hope muſt have been the defection of the inhabitants; and diſappointed in that, nothing remained practicable for him, but intercepting the roads, and cutting off the ſupplies, until the arrival of Montgomery. He accordingly paraded for ſome days on the heights near the town, and ſent two flags to ſummon the inhabitants; but they were fired at, and no meſſage admitted; upon which, he at length drew off his detachment into quarters of refreſhment.

In the mean time, Montgomery having found plenty of woollen manufactures, and other articles of wear, at Montreal, took that opportunity of new-cloathing his troops, who had ſuffered exceſſively from the ſeverity of the climate, the deepneſs of the roads, and the want of covering ſuitable to ſuch circumſtances. Notwithſtanding the flattering appearance of his ſucceſſes, the ſituation of that commander was far from being enviable; and indeed was attended with continual and growing difficulties, that nothing leſs than his own genius could ſurmount. The difficulty of conducting and governing an army, compoſed wholly of new ſoldiers, and theſe led directly from their civil occupations to the field, even ſuppoſing them raiſed in old countries, and where ſubordination is the moſt perfectly eſtabliſhed, will be conceived by thoſe perſons who are the leaſt converſant in military affairs. But here the troops were compoſed of men the moſt unruled, and who from principles, habits, and manner of life, were the moſt averſe to every idea of ſubordination, of any civilized people in the known world; they were to be trained on through numberleſs wants and diſtreſſes, through ſtrange and deſert countries, and when arrived at the ſcene of action, with arms in their hands, in all

the wantonneſs of military parade and novel power, their wants were to be endured, their appetites reſtrained, and their licentiouſneſs controlled, for fear of alienating the affections of the Canadians, while every appearance of a harſh or ſtrict military diſcipline was equally to be avoided, under the dread of their own deſection. They were beſides only enliſted for a certain ſhort term, according to the uſual practice of the colonies; and as the time of their diſcharge now drew near, there was nothing but the name of their leader, and affection to his perſon, to keep them longer together.

Gen. Carleton arrived at Quebec about the time that Arnold's detachment had retired from its neighbourhood, and immediately took ſuch meaſures for its defence, as were ſuitable to that military character which he had long eſtabliſhed. His firſt act was, to oblige all thoſe to quit the town with their families, who refuſed to take up arms in its defence. The garriſon, including all orders who did duty, conſiſted of about 1500 men; a number, ſuppoſing them even the beſt troops, totally unequal to the defence of ſuch extenſive works, if an equal weakneſs had not prevailed on the ſide of the beſiegers. Of theſe, it could ſcarcely be ſaid that any were regulars; M'Lean's corps being newly raiſed, and the only company of the 7th regiment which had eſcaped being taken, conſiſting principally of recruits; the reſt were compoſed of the Britiſh and French militia, a few marines, and about 450 ſeamen, belonging to the king's frigates, and to the merchant-ſhips that wintered in the harbour. Theſe laſt, habituated to the management of great guns, and to prompt manœuvres, were the real ſtrength of the garriſon.

Montgomery, having left ſome troops in Montreal and the forts, and ſent detachments into different parts of the province, to encourage the Canadians, as well as to forward ſupplies of proviſions and neceſſaries, puſhed on with as many men as could be ſpared from theſe ſervices, and ſuch artillery as he could procure, to join Arnold. Their march was in winter; through bad roads, in a ſevere climate; beneath the fall of the firſt ſnows, and therefore made under great hardſhips; which, however, they encountered with equal reſolution; and arrived with incredible expedition at Quebec.

Upon their arrival before the town, Dec. 5. Montgomery wrote a letter to the Governor, magniſying his own ſtrength, ſtating the weakneſs of the garriſon, ſhewing the impoſſibility of relief, and recommending an immediate ſurrender, to avoid the dreadful conſequences which muſt attend a ſtorm, irritated as, he ſaid, his victorious troops were, at the injurious and cruel treatment which they had in various particulars received at his hands. Though the flag that conveyed this letter, as well as every other, was fired at, and all communication abſolutely forbidden by the Governor, Montgomery found other means to convey a letter of the ſame nature [xxxviii. 134.]: but neither threats nor dangers could produce any effect upon the inflexible firmneſs of the veteran Governor.

It does not appear that Montgomery's forces were very much ſuperior in number or quality, to thoſe, ſuch as they were, who defended the town. His only proſpect of ſucceſs ſeemed therefore to be founded upon the impreſſion which the parade of his preparations, and the violence of his attacks, might make upon the motley garriſon; or, if thoſe failed, to weary them out by continual motions and falſe alarms. He accordingly commenced a bombardment, with five ſmall mortars, which continued for ſome days; and might have been ſuppoſed to have anſwered the former of thoſe intentions, by throwing the garriſon into diſorder: but the intrepidity of the Governor, ſeconded by the bravery, indefatigable induſtry, and perſeverance, of the chief officers, as well as the activity of the ſeamen and marines, prevented the expected effect. We muſt do juſtice alſo to the garriſon in general, who nobly followed the example, and ſupported the bravery of their commanders, and endured the incommodities, wants, and diſtreſſes, incident to ſo long a ſiege, joined to a moſt grievouſly ſevere and unremitted duty, with wonderful conſtancy and reſolution.

In a few days Montgomery opened a ſix-gun battery at about 700 yards diſtance from the walls: but his metal was too light to produce any conſiderable effect. In the mean time the ſnow lay deep upon the ground, and the ſeverity of the climate was ſuch, that human nature ſeemed incapable of withſtanding its force in the field. The hardſhips and

fatigues

fatigues which the provincial ſoldiers underwent, both from the ſeaſon, and the ſmallneſs of their number, ſeemed incredible, and could only be endured from their enthuſiaſtic adherence to their cauſe, and through the affection or eſteem which they bore to their General. This conſtancy muſt however fail, if the evils were increaſed, or too long continued: The time for which many of the ſoldiers had engaged was alſo expired, or expiring; and it could not be anſwered how ſoon they might inſiſt upon returning home, nor whether ſuch an event would not totally break up the little army. It is ſaid, that the New-Yorkmen were too ſenſible of the climate, and did not ſhew the vigour or perſeverance of thoſe hardy New-Englanders who had traverſed the deſerts with Arnold.

In theſe circumſtances, Montgomery thought that ſomething deciſive muſt be immediately done, or that the benefit of his paſt ſucceſſes would, in a great degree, be loſt to the cauſe in which he was engaged, and his own renown, which now ſhone in great luſtre, be dimmed, if not obſcured. He knew, the Americans would conſider Quebec as taken, from the inſtant that they heard of his arrival before it: that the higher their expectations were raiſed, the more grievous the diſappointment would be in caſe of a failure. Their confidence of ſucceſs was founded upon the high opinion which they held of his courage and ability: to forfeit that opinion, was the worſt of all poſſible conſequences. Yet, to attempt the city by ſtorm, with a garriſon equal in number to the aſſailants, and the great natural ſtrength of the upper town to encounter, which is one of thoſe places that are uſually called impregnable, ſeemed an effort truly deſperate. But great minds are ſeldom good calculators of danger; and if the glory in view be great, do not minutely attend to the difficulties which lie in their way to that object. Indeed, the moſt illuſtrious military atchievements, in all ages, have owed their ſucceſs to a noble contempt of common forms, and common calculations. Fortune, in contempt of the pride of man, ever was, and ever will be, the great arbiter in war. Upon the whole, Montgomery, depending much upon fortune, and not a little upon the nature and diſpoſition of the garriſon, determined upon a deſperate attempt to carry the place by eſcalade.

Whilſt he was making the neceſſary preparations for this purpoſe, it is ſaid, that the garriſon received intelligence of it by ſome deſerters, and that he perceived, by their motions, that they were not only acquainted with the general deſign, but with the particular mode of carrying it into execution, which they were accordingly preparing with the utmoſt vigour and order to oppoſe. This untoward circumſtance rendered a total change in his original diſpoſitions neceſſary; and it is not impoſſible, that this diſarrangement had a conſiderable influence on the ſucceeding events. However that was, early in the morning, on the laſt day of the year 1775, and under the cover of a violent ſnow-ſtorm, he proceeded to this arduous attempt. He had diſpoſed of his little army in four diviſions, of which two carried on falſe attacks againſt the upper town, whilſt himſelf and Arnold conducted two real againſt oppoſite parts of the lower. By this means the alarm was general in both towns, and might have diſconcerted the moſt experienced troops: from the ſide of the river St Lawrence, along the fortified front, and round to the baſon, every part ſeemed equally threatened, if not equally in danger.

About five o'clock, Montgomery, at the head of the New-York troops, advanced againſt the lower town, at Aunce de Mere, under Cape Diamond: but from ſome difficulties which intervened in his approach, the ſignal for engaging had been given, and the garriſon alarmed, before he could reach the place. He however preſſed on in a narrow file, upon a ſcanty path, with a precipice to the river on one ſide, and an hanging rock over him; ſeized and paſſed the firſt barrier; and, accompanied by a few of his braveſt officers and men, marched directly at the head of the detachment to attack the ſecond. This barricade was much ſtronger than the firſt. Several cannon were there planted, loaded with grape-ſhot. From theſe, as well as from a well directed and ſupported fire of muſquetry, an end was at once put to the hopes of this enterpriſing officer, and to the fortune of his party in Canada. The General himſelf, with his aid-de-camp, ſome other officers, and moſt of thoſe who were near his perſon, fell upon the ſpot. The command devolved

volved upon a Mr Campbell; who immediately retired without any farther effort. Whether he yielded too eaſily to the firſt impreſſion, as the Americans aſſerted, it is impoſſible for thoſe who are not perfectly acquainted with all the particulars to determine. [xxxviii. 94. 312.]

In the mean time, Arnold, with a body of thoſe troops who had originally ſignalized themſelves by the memorable expedition under his command into Canada, ſupported by ſome New-York artillery, made their attempt on that part of the town called the Saut at Matelot, and having penetrated through St Roques, they attacked a ſmall but well-defended battery, which they carried with conſiderable loſs, after an hour's ſharp engagement. They had likewiſe the fortune upon this occaſion to be left without a commander; for Arnold's leg being ſhattered by a ſhot, he was neceſſarily carried off to the camp. His place was, however, well ſupplied by the goodneſs of the officers, and the reſolution of the men; who being ignorant of Montgomery's misfortune, were ſo far from being diſpirited by their own, that they puſhed on with great vigour, and made themſelves maſters of another barrier.

The garriſon now being recovered from their ſurpriſe, and their hands cleared in all other quarters, had time to attend to the ſituation of Arnold's diviſion, and to perceive the opportunity which offered of cutting them off. Their ſituation was ſuch, that in attempting a retreat, they muſt paſs for a conſiderable way within fifty yards of the walls, expoſed to the whole fire of the garriſon. To render their fate inevitable, a conſiderable detachment, with ſeveral field-pieces, iſſued through a gate which commanded that paſſage, and attacked them furiouſly in the rear, whilſt they were already fully occupied in every other part, by the troops which now poured upon them from all quarters. In theſe deſperate circumſtances, without a poſſibility of eſcape, attacked on all ſides, and under every diſadvantage of ground as well as number, they obſtinately defended themſelves for three hours, and at length ſurrendered priſoners of war.

The priſoners were treated with the greateſt humanity by Gen. Carleton; a conduct which the habitual military ſeverity of his temper, rendered the more honourable. All enmity to Montgomery expired with his life, and reſpect to his private character prevailed over all other conſiderations; his dead body received every poſſible mark of diſtinction from the victors, and was interred in Quebec with all the military honours due to a brave ſoldier. It appears by comparing different circumſtances previous and ſubſequent to this engagement, that the rebels, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, did not loſe fewer than half their number. A letter from Arnold, written ſoon after, ſtates their remaining force at only 700 men.

Thus fell Richard Montgomery. He was a gentleman of good family in the kingdom of Ireland, ſerved with reputation in the late war, and fell in the prime of life. The excellency of his qualities and diſpoſition had procured him an uncommon ſhare of private affection, as his abilities had of public eſteem; and there was probably no man engaged on the ſame ſide, and few on either, whoſe loſs would have been ſo much regretted both in England and America. He is repreſented as a real and eager lover of liberty; and having married a lady, and purchaſed an eſtate, in New York, was from thence induced to conſider himſelf as an American. Thus, ſay his friends, he was led by principle, to quit the ſweets of an eaſy fortune, the enjoyment of a loved and philoſophical rural life, with the higheſt domeſtic felicity, to take an active ſhare in all the miſeries and dangers of the preſent troubles. He had undoubtedly conſiderable, and probably great, military abilities; and it remains to be lamented, that a man who ſeemed ſo well formed to ſupport the intereſts and glory of his country againſt her natural foes, ſhould have periſhed in an unnatural and moſt unhappy civil conteſt. In America, he was revered as a martyr to the cauſe of human nature, and the liberties of mankind. What was more extraordinary, the moſt powerful ſpeakers in the Britiſh parliament diſplayed their eloquence in praiſing his virtues and lamenting his fate. A great orator, and veteran fellow-ſoldier of his in the late war, ſhed abundance of tears whilſt he expatiated on their faſt friendſhip and participation of ſervice in that ſeaſon of enterpriſe and glory. Even the miniſter extolled his virtues, whilſt he condemned the rebellious cauſe they were employ-

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ed in, and the fatal effects which their miſtaken application had produced.

The Governor and officers acquired great and deſerved honour by this defence, and the behaviour of the raw garriſon would have done credit to veterans. It afforded an inſtance, how far the conduct and example of a few brave and experienced officers might operate, in rendering the raweſt and worſt-formed troops reſpectable. Indeed, the emulation ariſing between the different orders of men which compoſed the garriſon, probably converted an apparent weakneſs into a real ſtrength.

The beſiegers immediately quitted their camp, and retired about three miles from the city, where they ſtrengthened their quarters in the beſt manner they were able, being apprehenſive of a purſuit and attack from the garriſon. The latter, however, though now ſuperior in number, were unfit for a ſervice of that nature; and their able governor, with a degree of wiſdom and ſobriety equal to his intrepidity and firmneſs, contented himſelf with the unexpected advantage and ſecurity he had gained, without hazarding the fate of the province, and perhaps of America, in any raſh enterpriſe. The city was now completely out of danger, and the great ſuccours which were expected, could not fail to relieve the whole province.

By the death of Montgomery, the command of the American army devolved upon Arnold, whoſe wound rendered him, for the preſent, unequal to ſo arduous a taſk. Their perſeverance was, however, aſtoniſhing, in their circumſtances. They had loſt, beſides their General, (in whom it might be ſaid all their hopes and confidence reſided), the beſt of their officers, and the braveſt of their fellows, with a part of their ſmall artillery. The hope of aſſiſtance was diſtant, and at beſt, the arrival of ſuccours muſt be ſlow. It was well known that the Canadians, beſides being naturally quick and fickle in their reſolutions, were peculiarly diſpoſed to be biaſſed by ſucceſs, ſo that their aſſiſtance now grew extremely precarious. The ſeverity of a Canada winter, was alſo far beyond any thing they were acquainted with, and the ſnow lay above four feet deep upon a level. In theſe circumſtances, it required no ſmall ſhare of activity, as well as addreſs, to keep them in any manner together. Arnold, who had hitherto diſplayed uncommon talents in his march into Canada, (which may be compared to the greateſt things done in that kind), diſcovered on this occaſion the utmoſt vigour of a determined mind, and a genius full of reſources. Defeated and wounded as he was, he put his troops into ſuch a ſituation as to keep them ſtill formidable. He diſpatched an expreſs to Wooſter, who was at Montreal, to bring ſuccours, and to aſſume the command; but as this could not be done immediately, he bore up with the force he had againſt the difficulties with which he was ſurrounded. From that time, the ſiege was for ſome months converted into a blockade, and Arnold found means effectually to obſtruct the arrival of any ſupplies of proviſions or neceſſaries in the town. [*To be continued.*]

Different plans by different office-keepers of getting money by the lottery 1777. [328.]

Firſt, His Majeſty's Royal Letters Patent for ſecuring the property of purchaſers.

2dly, A few office-keepers who adverti[ſe] "By authority of Parliament," to ſecure your property in ſhares and chances.

3dly, Several ſchemes for ſhares and chances only, intitling the purchaſers to all prizes above twenty pounds.

4thly, A bait for thoſe who can only afford to venture one ſhilling.

Then come the ingenious ſet of Lottery Merchants, viz. Lottery Magazine Proprietors, Lottery Taylors, Lottery Staymakers, Lottery Glovers, Lottery Hat-makers, Lottery Tea-merchants, Lottery Snuff and Tobacco merchants, Lottery Handkerchiefs, Lottery Bakers, Lottery Barbers, where a man, for being ſhaved, and paying three pence, may ſtand a chance of getting ten pounds. — Lottery Eating-houſes; one near Temple-bar, where, for ſix-penny-worth of roaſt or boiled beef, you receive a note of hand, with a number, which, ſhould it turn out fortunate, may intitle the eater of the beef to ſixty guineas. — Lottery Oyſter-ſtalls, by which the fortunate may get five guineas for threepenny-worth of oyſters; and, to complete this curious catalogue, an old woman, who keeps a ſauſage-ſtall in one of the alleys leading into Smithfield, has wrote up in chalk, "Lottery Sauſages, or five guineas to be gained for a farthing reliſh."

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [463.]

Debate on Lord Chatham's motion. [463.]

Lord Lyttleton controverted almoft every thing urged by the three Noble Lords who fpoke in favour of the motion. He directed his attention firft to the motion, and the Noble Lord who made it. He acknowledged the eminent fervices which his Lordfhip had performed for his country; and faid, whatever notice the motion itfelf was deferving of, the moderate terms it offered, and the remarkable coolnefs and decorum in which the arguments in fupport of it were urged, called for candour and moderation on his part. He feemed much furprifed at the timid, defpondent tone affected by the Noble Earl, in relation to the conduct and ultimate views of foreign powers, whofe fpirit, fpirit, and zeal for the honour and dignity of his country, had carried terror and conquett among the furrounding nations. He afked his Lordfhip, whether he could reconcile it to his former conduct, to hold terrors out from the refiftance we might meet in purfuing and aferting our undoubted rights, either from America or elfewhere? He remembered the time, when the Noble Lord held a different language; — when he infpired the nation with the moft exalted and heroic ideas; — when he called upon the people to afert their honour, and do themfelves juftice, though every power in Europe fhould combine againft them. His Lordfhip next turned to the ftate of America; the anarchy that at prefent prevails there; the acts of violence, treachery, cruelty, and injuftice, that are daily committed in that country by our rebellious fubjects upon their loyal and dutiful brethren, merely becaufe they would not join in their diabolical fchemes of overthrowing all juft and legal government; the laws trampled upon; the courts of juftice fhut; government diffolved; magiftrates imprifoned or baniffied; the faithful and obedient part of the people oppreffed, defpoiled of their property, fuffering in dungeons, or obliged to fly their native land! He obferved, that to all the horrors of war the rebels had added the brutality of favages and the treachery of cowards. Thefe were the perfons, and this was the caufe, fome of their Lordfhips thought fit to efpoufe and defend. His Lordfhip reminded his opponents of their predictions concerning the conduct of France, and their repeated aferions that America had never any thoughts of independence. Experience had verified the language of adminiftration on both thefe points. The Noble Lord who made the motion, laughed at the abfurdity of fuch an idea as no interference on the part of France; and the congrefs have long fince declared the united colonies independent ftates. The other Noble Lords on the fame fide denied the leaft probability of any fuch event; and pledged themfelves, if it fhould ever happen, that they would be the firft and moft zealous in endeavouring to compel them to a return to their duty. The event has actually taken place; and what is their conduct? Inftead of recommending vigorous meafures, inftead of fupporting fpirited and decifive exertions of our whole ftrength, we are told, that France does not mean to interfere; but left fhe fhould, it is now propofed to open a treaty with declared rebels. Our rights are to be abandoned or conceded, left France fhould go to war when our ftrength and refources are weakened and exhaufted. This is furely ftrange language, and equally pufillanimous as unworthy the attention of this Houfe. France, I am fatisfied from my own knowledge, is neither able nor willing to go to war; and though fhe were, I truft we are prepared to meet any foreign enemy whatever. Let us turn our eyes to the ftate of our refpective finances, and we may be enabled to judge, in fome meafure, of the refpective abilities of both countries. Let us reflect on the eafe and expedition five millions were borrowed in a nation faid to be verging towards ruin. I will venture to fay, that a fimilar offer would not produce the tenth part of the fum in France. Does this accord with the lamentable picture drawn by the Noble Duke, and the terrors fufpended over our heads by the Rt Rev. Prelate? Merchants and men in trade, however friendly to government, feldom truft their property to precarious fecurity. In thofe tranfactions they pay a conftant attention to two objects, advantage and fecurity. They are, of all men, the moft cautious of difpofing, or trufting their money out of their hands; and know beft to lay it out where it promifes profit, properly fecured. This unbounded credit is feldom a forerunner of a bankrupt government, or empty exchequer.— His Lordfhip

ſhip next anſwered that part of the Noble Duke's argument in reſpect of the petition from the congreſs, and the evidence given by Mr Penn. He inſiſted, that the former was the effect of mere hypocriſy; and the latter, to his own knowledge, far from being ſupported by truth. But ſuppoſing the former was ſerious, what did it import? An appeal from the parliament to his Majeſty, and an endeavour to detach him from his parliament by an abuſe of his miniſters. As a proof that the congreſs never meant to ſubmit to the ſupremacy of parliament, at the very time they ſent the petition alluded to, they made the moſt daring and inflammatory appeal to the whole Iriſh nation, and invited them to make a common cauſe with them in reſiſting the legiſlative controuling power of the Britiſh parliament over all the dominions of the Britiſh crown [xxxvii. 484.]. His Lordſhip imputed the preſent ſtate of public affairs to the backwardneſs and miſtaken lenity of miniſters in the early ſtages of the conteſt. He reminded their Lordſhips of the part he took, and how frequently he preſſed adminiſtration on the ſubject. He was confident, if vigorous meaſures had been adopted earlier, that the rebellious colonies would now have been in a ſtate of peace and obedience; and repeated, he ſaid, what he had frequently ſaid before, that lenity, by its conſequences, cauſed often greater acts of cruelty, than thoſe which were at the time deſiſted from on account of their harſhneſs. His Lordſhip ſpoke of the ſevere uſage Col. Campbell had ſuffered in an American dungeon [249, 50.], which led him again to repeat his charge of cruelty and timidity. He allowed that a trade was carried on by the rebels to ſome ports in France, but denied that it received any countenance or protection from that court. They were private tranſactions, he ſaid, which it would be difficult to prevent, and which had no origin but the ſpirit of mercantile adventure and motives of profit. His Lordſhip took great pains to ſhew, that the meaſures of government were popular; and to point out the abilities of the miniſter who had ſo judiciouſly planned taxes that would ſcarcely be felt, and yet would be ſo very productive. He ſpoke of the country-gentlemen as ſupporting the preſent war almoſt unanimouſly; paſſed great encomiums on their conſequence and integrity; and affirmed, that, while meaſures were thus ſtrongly ſupported, and approved of, both within and without doors, by ſuch deciſive and reſpectable majorities, we had every reaſon not only to expect a happy iſſue to the preſent rebellion, but that, if we ſhould be interrupted by any power whatever, we were both able to defend ourſelves, and make our enemies repent of their raſhneſs. He obſerved on what fell from the Noble Earl who ſpoke ſecond in the debate, [Lord Gower], relative to the loyal and dutiful diſpoſition of great numbers of people in America, where they were free to declare their ſentiments, and not under the tyranny and deſpotiſm ariſing from anarchy and military government: he was certain that it was ſo, and he had himſelf lately received a letter to that purpoſe from a perſon on the ſpot, and many others of a like tenor, giving an account of the great numbers who came in under the proclamation, in order to claim the protection of the Britiſh government, or to offer their ſervices in aſſiſting to extinguiſh rebellion.

The Duke of Mancheſter opened his ſpeech with obſerving on a paſſage in that of the Noble Earl who ſpoke ſecond, [Lord Gower], what paſſed in a meſſage between Genl Howe and Waſhington, to prove that independence alone was the grand object of the American rebellion; and that the treaty broke up merely becauſe at the firſt preliminary Mr Waſhington and the congreſs refuſed to treat, unleſs the United Colonies ſhould be conſidered as independent ſtates [xxxviii. 587.]. His Grace inſiſted, that this circumſtance proved nothing; the congreſs were well aware, that the commiſſioners had no powers; but they were willing to try whether, though they were armed with no parliamentary powers, they might not be charged with private inſtructions. When the perſons intruſted with the affair diſcovered, the commiſſioners had neither powers nor inſtructions, and no terms but thoſe of unconditional ſubmiſſion to offer, they treated all propoſitions of that nature with indignation, and retained their offenſive ſentiments and reſolutions as a matter of neceſſity. He confuted the conduct of adminiſtration, for holding out the idea of a commiſſion, and afterwards holding it back, till America had taken the decided part ſhe did; and obſerved with concern, that France had ac-

quired very ſingular advantages in trade and navigation ſince the commencement of the preſent civil war, and would continue to reap many more as long as it ſhould laſt. He purſued the ideas of the Rt Rev. Prelate who ſpoke on the ſame ſide, by proving, that, in proportion as we grew weak or exhauſted, from a waſte of blood and treaſure, France would recruit in every ſource, which might enable her to carry on a moſt vigorous war. He obſerved, that the Noble Lord who ſpoke laſt, had treated the commercial communication now carrying on between France and the Britiſh colonies as a mere deſultory, under-hand trade, proſecuted by a few inconſiderable enterpriſing individuals. He denied that to be the fact: he had the beſt and moſt authentic authority to aſſure their Lordſhips, and, if called upon, was willing to prove it, that it was a regular, open, and extenſive commerce, daily increaſing. He had a liſt in his poſſeſſion of ſeveral of the ſhips, the nature and value of the cargoes, the naval and military ſtores, with ſeveral other circumſtances of a ſimilar and corroborative nature. It was no trade carried on by connivance, in the dark, or in a corner, but in open day. If that was the caſe, he appealed to their Lordſhips, if there was one of them who, ſatisfied of the facts, did not think ſuch a commerce, ſuch a barter of commodities, in which a ſupply of military ſtores was included, was not treating the colonies as an independent power, in the firſt inſtance; and was it not a breach of neutrality in the next, allowing the independency of America to be a fact not diſputable? His Grace attributed, as well as the Noble Duke and Rev. Prelate, the declaration of independency to have ariſen chiefly from the contempt and neglect with which their petition to the King had been treated by parliament; from repeated refuſals of redreſs in any form, or through any channel; and to the inflammatory addreſſes preſented to the throne previous to the ſeſſion of parliament in 1775 [xxxvii. 680.] His Lordſhip preſſed the propriety of the motion on ſeveral grounds; and predicted the happieſt effects ſhould it be agreed to. It was not pretended that the preſent campaign would be deciſive: indeed the contrary was already acknowledged. Taking the motion in that light, as neither prolonging the war, nor defeating the objects of the campaign, he begged leave to aſſure their Lordſhips, that an account of the ſucceſs of this motion reaching America, would more effectually tend to ſtop the further effuſion of blood, and an attainment of what we were intitled to demand, or ought to wiſh to obtain, than any advantages we could poſſibly derive from the moſt ſucceſsful exertion of our arms.

Lord Camden ſpoke near an hour in ſupport of the motion. The Noble Lords on the other ſide, he ſaid, denied that Britain was the aggreſſor in this quarrel; and aſſerted, that America always aimed at independency. His Lordſhip endeavoured to prove that both aſſertions were equally falſe.—He next turned to the ruinous ſtate of our trade.—"By the fiſhery and capture acts, you drove the people employed in commerce to deſperation. Their wants and reſentments united in urging them to the reſolution of making a naval war upon you. What has been the conſequence? The ſeas are covered with their privateers; the French ports are full of them; they come to the very mouth of your river, and inſult you, which has raiſed the inſurance of your ſhips ſo high, that your merchants can do nothing. Your whole trade to the Mediterranean and up the Streights, is carried on in French veſſels. There are no fewer than twenty-eight French bottoms now taking in their cargoes in the Thames. If your commerce languiſh, if your trade decays, where will you find the means of carrying on a war? While your ſhips are rotting in your harbours, while your merchants are unable to pay the inſurance, the French become your carriers, and the former are left to lament their deplorable and diſtreſsful ſituation. This at once puts an end to the act of navigation, and defeats every benefit it was intended to ſecure. But extending our views a little further, what other fatal conſequences do we behold produced by this unnatural war? The ruin of the Weſt-India iſlands; the loſs of their produce; and the very conſiderable bankruptcies which it has occaſioned. The proprietors of the eſtates and plantations in thoſe iſlands, from a ſtate of affluence, are drove to poverty and deſpair. I am well informed, that no leſs than two hundred families who reſided here upon ample incomes drawn from thence, have been obliged to return thither, being no longer able to maintain themſelves in this

this country. — The two Noble Lords who have ſpoke on the other ſide, have poſitively denied that France has taken, or means to take, a part in the preſent diſpute. I do contend they do this minute take a part, and that they have continued to do ſo from the beginning. I would deſire your Lordſhips to recollect what was mentioned by the Noble Duke in the blue ribbon, and myſelf, in the year 1775, relative to the two French gentlemen who went to Waſhington, then lying before Boſton, and who were by him ſent to the congreſs, where they remained ſeveral months. The ſtory was then treated by the Noble Lords in adminiſtration in a ludicrous manner; yet this, I believe, was the beginning of what may hereafter produce very ſerious conſequences. I ſincerely believe, the firſt overtures came from France; and that thoſe gentlemen were the bearers of the meſſage. Every thing which has ſince happened confirms me in that opinion. It is plain, that the firſt notice the miniſters received of it was in this Houſe: aſtoniſhed at the information, I remember, they ſaid it was nothing but a viſit of mere idle curioſity. Let us compare the ſequel. In the courſe of the enſuing ſummer, Mr Deane comes to Paris, and the Chriſtmas following was followed by Dr Franklin. What has been their reception? They frequently appear at Verſailles, affront Lord Stormont in the antechamber, and are admitted to conferences with the French King's miniſters." He then aſſured their Lordſhips, that he had the ſtrongeſt reaſons to believe, that America was both ſupported and abetted in her reſiſtance, and that ſhips of war were fitting out in ſeveral ports of France, under American colours, to infeſt the channel, and annoy our trade. He ſpoke a conſiderable time on the powers veſted in Lord and General Howe, his Majeſty's commiſſioners, by the capture-act; and inſiſted, that they never were intended to produce accommodation, or any thing qualified or unqualified, ſhort of unconditional ſubmiſſion. His Lordſhip ended his ſpeech with this remarkable expreſſion: "So fully am I convinced of the propriety of the preſent motion, and of the neceſſity, the abſolutely neceſſity, of an immediate reconciliation, that I am for peace with America, and war with all the world beſide!"

Lord Weymouth obſerved, that the motion held out nothing ſpecific. It was for an addreſs to his Majeſty, — to do — what? The Noble Earl, he preſumed, did not mean to enter into ſpecific terms for relinquiſhing the rights of parliament. His Lordſhip ſaid, he could not ſpeak to the motion, till the objects to the attainment of which it was ultimately directed, were pointed out.

Lord Chatham. My Lords, My motion was ſtated generally, that I might leave the queſtion at large to be amended by your Lordſhips. I did not dare to point out the ſpecific means. I drew the motion up to the beſt of my poor abilities; but I intended it only as the herald of conciliation, as the harbinger of peace to our afflicted colonies. I wiſh for a repeal of every oppreſſive act which your Lordſhips have paſſed ſince 1763. I would put our brethren in America preciſely on the ſame footing they ſtood at that period. I would expect, that being left at liberty to tax themſelves, and diſpoſe of their own property, they would in return contribute to the common burdens according to their means and abilities. If your Lordſhips ſhould agree with me in the propriety of this meaſure, every difficulty ſhall give way to a zeal for my country; to my feelings for the oppreſſions of three millions of free-born ſubjects. I will come down on Monday: I will move your Lordſhips a bill of repeal, as the only means left to arreſt that approaching deſtruction which threatens to overwhelm us. My Lords, you have been the aggreſſors from the beginning: and if we be the aggreſſors, it is your Lordſhips buſineſs to make the firſt overture. But taking it for granted that they, not we, were the aggreſſors, would your Lordſhips wiſh to perſevere in a war attended with ſuch circumſtances, with ſuch expence, ſuch ſlaughter, and ſuch imminent riſques, as have been mentioned this day? Would your Lordſhips prefer the rigours of war and chaſtiſement, to peace, mutual regard, and conciliation? My Lords, though chaſtiſement brought you to the ſame object, would not you rather obtain it by gentle means, than by force and violence? I affirm to your Lordſhips, that you will never accompliſh your ends by the rigours of chaſtiſement. — I ſay again, this country has been the aggreſſor. You have made deſcents upon their coaſts; you have burnt their towns, plundered their country, made war upon the in-

habitants, confiſcated their property, proſcribed and impriſoned their perſons. I do therefore affirm, my Lords, that inſtead of exacting unconditional ſubmiſſion from the colonies, we ſhould grant them unconditional redreſs. We have injured them; we have endeavoured to enſlave and oppreſs them. Upon this clear ground, my Lords, inſtead of chaſtiſement, they are intitled to redreſs. A repeal of thoſe laws of which they complain, will be the firſt ſtep to that redreſs. The people of America look upon parliament as the authors of their miſeries. Their affections are eſtranged from their ſovereign. Let then reparation come from the hands that inflicted the injuries; let conciliation ſucceed chaſtiſement; and I do maintain, that parliament will again recover its authority; that his Majeſty will be once more enthroned in the hearts of his American ſubjects; and that your Lordſhips, as contributing to ſo great, glorious, ſalutary, and benignant a work, will receive the prayers and benedictions of every part of the Britiſh empire.

Lord Weymouth thanked the Noble Earl for his explanation; but obſerved, that every thing offered by his Lordſhip being founded on a ſuppoſition that G. Britain was the aggreſſor, and that not appearing to be the caſe, with him every argument built on ſuch a ſuppoſition, conſequently, fell to the ground. For his part, ſo far from this country being the aggreſſor, he was of opinion, that we procraſtinated meaſures of force too long, in hopes matters might be amicably adjuſted, without an appeal to arms. He denied, that if the preſent motion was rejected, it would preclude all future hopes of conciliation. The contrary was much the more probable ſuppoſition: and though it were otherwiſe, it was impoſſible to prevent the evils meant to be deprecated by this or any reſolution taken at this late ſeaſon of the year, as the campaign would be begun, and the operations commenced, before any account of the preſent motion could reach America. His Lordſhip controverted, or directly denied, the truth of ſeveral of the facts ſtated in the courſe of the debate. He was certain, that neither Deane nor Franklin were invited to the French court, nor were admitted to the antechamber at Verſailles, or to confront, or affront, the Britiſh miniſter there. He ſaid, that they might have had interviews with ſome of the French miniſtry, but he was well authoriſed to confirm what had been advanced by the Noble Earl and Noble Lord who ſpoke on the ſame ſide, that France at no time ſtood on a more friendly footing with this court than at preſent.

Lord Shelburne reſumed the ſubject of the ſermon, and ſpoke of it in terms of the moſt pointed ſeverity. He deſcribed the ſituation of France and G. Britain, the apparent intereſts of both, and the very precarious ſecurity the latter had of the continuance of peace. As ſymptoms of the true diſpoſition of the former, he pointed out the open trade carrying daily on between it and America; the great number of French officers ſerving in the provincial army, ſome bearing rank as high as brigadiers-general; the great quantities of cloathing, arms, ordnance, powder, &c. daily ſhipping and tranſporting in the ſeveral ports in France for America; and the number of French engineers ſerving in the American army,—were facts which called for no collateral proofs, to ſhew what France ultimately aimed at. The ſtate of the French navy he explained very fully. It conſiſted of nineteen ſhips of the line at Breſt, and ſix at Toulon, ready for ſea. As a very ſtriking proof of the real diſpoſition of the French court, he related a particular fact, of two Engliſh veſſels which had been made prize of by an American privateer, and carried into L'Orient; which cauſed Lord Stormont to remonſtrate on the ſubject, and to procure an order from the French court to ſtop the prizes, and detain them as Britiſh property. But how did the matter end? Notice previouſly reaching L'Orient of what had happened at Paris, the prizes were removed beyond the reach of the cannon; and the anſwer was, That the court had done every thing in their power. His Lordſhip next ſpoke of the abſurdity of ſuppoſing the hazardous commerce and extenſive dealings carried on by the French merchants, had not a much more ſubſtantial ſupport than what was derived from private capitals, or a ſpirit of mercantile adventure. He was certain it had that of the farmers-general; he was well informed they had contracted for the tobaccoes, the crown for the naval ſtores; and of courſe that the military ſtores, and every tranſaction in that way, were procured and conducted

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upon a much larger ſcale, and by very different perſons, than the merchants, who ſeldom or never had 5000l. to riſk in any ſuch hazardous or precarious undertaking. He ſpoke a conſiderable time on the notions of American independence in the early ſtages of this buſineſs; and the letters of Montcalm, predicting a revolt on the part of the colonies [242. xxxviii. 79.], which he ſaid were a mere forgery. He charged adminiſtration, in the boldeſt terms, with repeated acts of deluſion, in order to blind and miſlead the people, both within and without doors. He particularly adverted to a fact ſtated by the miniſter for the American department, in the other houſe; which was, that the congreſs paid 30l. a-head levy-money, when it ſhould have been dollars; but it was like the defence of another Noble Lord, who on the debate on the rum-contracts, miſtook currency for ſterling [347, 8.]. His Lordſhip next ſhewed the advantages drawn from commerce: he ſaid, it was the ſtrength of our navy, and the ſupport of our armies; that, if the ſource of our riches ſhould dry up, or leſſen, ſo muſt our power, conſequence, and ſtrength. Theſe were matters not to be controverted. If, then, the defects of a decreaſing commerce were felt in a high degree, might not their cauſes be traced to their origin, the American war? He was ready to prove this inſtantly. He accordingly read a paper, ſtating the produce of the cuſtoms for the three laſt years. They had increaſed from 1774 to 1775, but in 1776 the groſs produce had fallen from three millions and a half to a little more than two millions, or a decreaſe of nearly a million and a half; and in the nett produce, from two millions two hundred thouſand pounds, to twelve hundred or upwards, or a defalcation of one million. His Lordſhip concluded with warmly recommending the motion.

The Archbiſhop of York then roſe again, and complained of having been purpoſely inſulted that day, and that oppoſition had, on various occaſions, attacked him perſonally. His Lordſhip ſeemed extremely offended, recapitulated what he had ſaid on the ſubject of his ſermon, and talked of the petulance of ſome ſpeakers in terms of unuſual warmth.

Lord Shelburne replied to him as warmly, and was proceeding to a kind of perſonal argument, which threatened very ſerious conſequences, when the Earl of Mansfield judiciouſly prevented a continuance of ſuch a diſagreeable altercation, by riſing to ſpeak to the main ſubject.

His Lordſhip ſaid, the preſent motion was offered by the Noble Earl as a means of conciliation, and that he ſhould object to it, becauſe he thought it was not a means of conciliation. — He then, with his wonted clearneſs, went into an examination of the meaſures purſued by government ſince the origin of the diſpute, and overturned that part of Lord Camden's argument in which he had ſaid that every act was a freſh cauſe of misfortune to this country, by ſhewing, that every act of the Britiſh legiſlature (which America profeſſedly contemned, and the authority of which ſhe denied) paſſed againſt America for the laſt three years, was cauſed by ſome daring conduct of the rebels. His Lordſhip afterwards diſſected the motion, and not only ſhewed that it was neither uniform nor complete, but moſt amply juſtified the propriety of giving it his negative.

Upon the queſtion being put, the numbers came out thus: Not contents 76, Proxies 23, in all 99; Contents 26, Proxies 2, in all 28.

[Dr Witherſpoon (ſays a correſpondent) may be allowed to know the ſentiments of the coloniſts better perhaps than any man in Britain. He ſays, in his Addreſs [114], "Even the great Lord Chatham's bill for reconciliation would not have been accepted here." Dr Witherſpoon's Sermon and Addreſs were publiſhed at London ſeveral months before Lord Chatham made the motion which produced the foregoing debate. Had Lord Chatham, and the other Lords who ſpoke in the debate, peruſed, and conſidered this Addreſs, they might, ſays he, have ſaved themſelves that day's labour; becauſe they would have ſeen, that the coloniſts had much the ſame opinion of the ſentiments and views of the patriots, as they had of thoſe of the friends of government.

Our correſpondent is aſtoniſhed at this Rev. gentleman's morals. St Paul ſays, the damnation of thoſe who do evil that good may come is juſt: Dr Witherſpoon, on the contrary, ſays, that even if the coloniſts were wrong in the preſent conteſt, it would be the part both of generoſity and juſtice, in a certain claſs of perſons, to ſupport them effectually in it [119.]. The Apoſtle condemns evil even when done that good may come: the Doctor would juſtify evil even when done in ſupport of what is wrong.]

NEW

NEW BOOKS. [496.]

The hiſtory of America, continued. [492.]

Dr Robertſon paſſes next to the conſideration of the civil government and political inſtitutions of the Americans. "In every inquiry concerning the operations of men in ſociety," as he obſerves, "the firſt object of attention ſhould be their mode of ſubſiſtence: according as that varies, their laws and policy muſt be different."

The mode of ſubſiſtence all over America is by fiſhing or hunting, with a little agriculture. The nations adjacent to the Maragnon and the Orinoco ſubſiſt entirely by fiſhing: Nature ſeems to have indulged the indolence of the people, by the liberality with which ſhe miniſters in this way to their wants. The vaſt rivers of South America abound with an infinite variety of the moſt delicate fiſh; the lakes and marſhes are filled with all the different ſpecies, where they remain ſhut up as in natural reſervoirs, for the uſe of the inhabitants. "In the Maragnon," ſays P. Acugna, "fiſh are ſo plentiful, that without any art they may take them with their hands." "In the Orinoco," ſays P. Gumilla, "beſides an infinite variety of other fiſh, tortoiſes or turtle abound in ſuch numbers, that I cannot find words to expreſs it; it is as difficult to count them as to count the ſands upon the banks of that river." As the life of fiſhers calls for little exertion of talents, the nations who ſubſiſt in this manner, are the moſt inactive, and the leaſt intelligent, of all the Americans.

The life of the hunter is more active and noble: the greater part of the American nations, diſperſed over the foreſts with which their country is covered, procure ſubſiſtence in this manner.

Hunting and war are the two great occupations of ſavage life. It is here that man in his rude ſtate appears in his greateſt excellence: here his nature is called forth, and the powers of his mind are exerciſed: his invention, his ingenuity, his activity, his courage, and his perſeverance, are all brought into exertion.

"Hunting became their principal occupation," ſaith our author; "and as it called forth ſtrenuous exertions of courage, of force, and of invention, it was deemed a function no leſs honourable than neceſſary. This was peculiar to the men. They were trained to it from their earlieſt youth. A bold and dextrous hunter ranked next in fame to the diſtinguiſhed warrior, and an alliance with the former is often courted in preference to one with the latter. Hardly any device which the ingenuity of man has diſcovered, for enſnaring or deſtroying wild animals, was unknown to the Americans. While engaged in this favourite exerciſe, they ſhake off the indolence peculiar to their nature; the latent powers and vigour of their minds are rouſed, and they become active, perſevering, and indefatigable. Their ſagacity in finding their prey, and their addreſs in killing it, are equal. Their reaſon and their ſenſes, being conſtantly directed towards this one object, the former diſplays ſuch fertility and invention, and the latter acquire ſuch a degree of acuteneſs, as appear almoſt incredible. They diſcern the footſteps of a wild beaſt, which eſcape every other eye, and can follow them with certainty through the pathleſs foreſt. If they attack their game openly, their arrow ſeldom errs from the mark; if they endeavour to circumvent it by art, it is almoſt impoſſible to avoid their toils. Among ſeveral tribes, their young men were not permitted to marry, until they had given ſuch proofs of their ſkill in hunting as put it beyond doubt that they were capable of providing for a family. Their ingenuity, always on the ſtretch, and ſharpened by emulation, as well as neceſſity, has ſtruck out many inventions, which greatly facilitate ſucceſs in the chace. The moſt ſingular of theſe is the diſcovery of a poiſon in which they dip the arrows employed in hunting. The ſlighteſt wound with thoſe envenomed ſhafts is mortal. If they only pierce the ſkin, the blood fixes and congeals in a moment, and the ſtrongeſt animal falls motionleſs to the ground. Nor does this poiſon, notwithſtanding its violence and ſubtilty, infect the fleſh of the animal which it kills. That may be eaten with perfect ſafety, and retains its native relith and qualities. All the nations along the Maragnon and Orinoco are acquainted with this compoſition, the chief ingredient in which is the juice extracted from the root of the *curare*, a ſpecies of withe. In other parts of America, they employ the juice of the *manchenille* for the ſame purpoſe, and it operates with a no leſs fatal activity. To people poſſeſſed of thoſe ſecrets, the bow is a more deſtructive weapon than the muſket, and, in their ſkilful hands, does

greater

greater execution among the birds and beaſts which abound in the foreſts of America."

While nations continue to ſubſiſt in this manner, they are divided into ſmall independent communities; a vaſt extent of territory is requiſite for ſupporting a ſmall number of people. Among animals, the frugivorous tribes go forth to feed in herds; but birds and beaſts of prey are unſocial and ſolitary. A nation of hunters reſembles theſe both in occupation and in genius. They cannot form into large communities, becauſe it would be impoſſible to find ſubſiſtence. Such was the ſtate of the American tribes; the numbers in each were ſmall, though ſcattered over vaſt countries. In America the word *nation* is not of the ſame import as in other parts of the globe. It is applied to ſmall ſocieties, not exceeding perhaps two or three hundred perſons, but occupying provinces larger than ſome kingdoms in Europe.

"Nations which depend on hunting are ſtrangers to the idea of property." Where game is ſo plentiful that it may be catched with little trouble, men never dream of appropriating what is of ſuch eaſy acquiſition. Where it is ſo rare that the labour or danger of the chace requires the united efforts of a tribe or village, what is killed is a common ſtock, and belongs equally to all. A ſavage who lives from day to day, can hardly have any idea of property. The food of to-morrow is yet wild; and to be appropriated to eſtabliſh property, requires a habit of acting with a view to remote objects, which is unſuitable to the life of indolent and improvident ſavages.

People in this ſtate retain a high ſenſe of equality and independence. Wherever the idea of property is not eſtabliſhed, there can be no diſtinction among men but what ariſes from perſonal qualities. In times of danger the wiſdom and experience of age are conſulted. When they take the field againſt the enemies of their country, the warrior of moſt approved courage leads the youth to the combat. But during ſeaſons of tranquillity and inaction, all pre-eminence ceaſes. All the members of the community are upon a level: they are clothed in the ſame ſimple garb; they feed on the ſame plain fare. No diſtinction can ariſe from the inequality of poſſeſſions; whatever forms dependence on one part, or conſtitutes ſuperiority on the other, is unknown. All are freemen, all feel themſelves to be ſuch, and aſſert with firmneſs the rights which belong to that condition. This ſentiment of independence is imprinted ſo deeply in their nature, that no change of condition can eradicate it, and bend their minds to ſervitude. Accuſtomed to be abſolute maſters of their own conduct, they diſdain to execute the orders of another; and having never known controul, will not ſubmit to correction. Many of the Americans, when they found that they were treated as ſlaves by the Spaniards, died with grief; many deſtroyed themſelves in deſpair.

Among people in this ſtate, government can aſſume little authority. Where the idea of property is not introduced, the great object of law and juriſdiction does not exiſt. During the intervals of war, they are ſcarcely conſcious of the ties of political union. No viſible form of government is eſtabliſhed. The names of *magiſtrate* and *ſubject* are not in uſe. Every one ſeems to enjoy his natural independence almoſt entire. The firſt ſtep towards eſtabliſhing a public juriſdiction has not been taken in thoſe rude ſocieties. The right of revenge is left in private hands. The object of government among ſavages is rather foreign than domeſtic.

Such was the form of political order eſtabliſhed among the greater part of the American nations.

The early condition of ſociety has been the ſame among all nations. Man firſt appears as a hunter, aſſerting his dominion over the fowls of the air, and the beaſts of the field. But there is a progreſs in the courſe of human affairs. Differing from other animals, man improves not only as an individual, but as a ſpecies. The rude ſtate gives way to the paſtoral life, and the roaming ſavage is ſucceeded by the roaming ſhepherd. Man ſtruggles with the beaſts of prey, who contend with him for the dominion of the deſert, and ſubdues them. Having acquired his kingdom, he looks out for ſubjects. He finds by experience that he can make friends of creatures which he reckoned his enemies. By taking the gentler animals under his protection and care, he renders them obedient to his will, and ſubſervient to his purpoſes. He contrives to make ſome of them miniſter to his wants, and afford a permanent and plentiful means of ſubſiſtence. Of this

kind

kind were the *Nomades*, or wandering ſhepherds, found in almoſt all hiſtories. Such is the career that ſociety hath run. Men paſtured their flocks before they began to cultivate the earth. But no ſuch tribes were to be found in America. Here there is a blank in the hiſtory of the ſpecies.

They had applied however to agriculture, which marks a more advanced ſtate of ſociety; but their practice of it was very imperfect, and did not introduce the change in manners with which agriculture is generally attended.

Civilization only begins when the idea of property is conceived and adopted. "Whoſoever firſt planted a ſtake in the ground, and ſaid, *This is mine*, was the founder of civil ſociety." *Rouſſeau*. The ſpirit of migration, which is the characteriſtic of rude tribes, prevents the progreſs of the ſpecies. The Tartar, mounted on his horſe, and moving his tent from place to place, hath been the ſame from the earlieſt accounts of hiſtory to the preſent hour. Man muſt take root before he can civilize. Poſſeſſions of land muſt be defined, as well as property in herds and flocks, before refinement begins its courſe. When this revolution is brought about, new deſires are created; the human paſſions find their objects; the faculties unfold, and man begins his career. It is the plough that hath civilized the world. When the ancients gave Ceres the title of legiſlatreſs, and called a feſtival celebrated in her honour by the name of *Theſmophoria*, they gave the people to underſtand, that agriculture, by introducing the idea of property, laid the foundation of law.

But agriculture among the Americans was not attended with theſe effects. No diviſion of land followed; no notions of property were acquired. As the men ſtill hunted, ſo the women laboured, together; and after they had ſhared the toils of the ſeed-time, they enjoyed the fruits of the harveſt, in common. This unuſual appearance aroſe from the ſtate of their agriculture. Being only in its infancy, it was but an inferior and ſecondary purſuit: hence their former principles continued to act, and the ſpirit of the ſavage ſtate ſtill prevailed. This imperfection in the culture of the land, aroſe from two cauſes, which Dr Robertſon aſſigns with much judgement, and illuſtrates with great elegance:

"Two circumſtances, common to all the ſavage nations of America, concurred with thoſe which I have already mentioned, not only in rendering their agriculture imperfect, but in circumſcribing their power in all their operations. They had no tame animals; and they were unacquainted with the uſe of metals.

In other parts of the globe, man, in his rudeſt ſtate, appears as lord of the creation, giving law to various tribes of animals, which he has tamed, and reduced to ſubjection. The Tartar follows his prey on the horſe which he has reared; or tends his numerous herds, which furniſh him both with food and cloathing; the Arab has rendered the camel docile, and avails himſelf of its perſevering ſtrength; the Laplander has formed the rein-deer to be ſubſervient to his will; and even the people of Kamchatka have trained their dogs to labour. This command over the inferior creatures is one of the nobleſt prerogatives of man, and among the greateſt efforts of his wiſdom and power. Without this, his dominion is incomplete. He is a monarch who has no ſubjects; a maſter without ſervants, and muſt perform every operation by the ſtrength of his own arm. Such was the condition of all the rude nations in America. Their reaſon was ſo little improved, or their union ſo incomplete, that they ſeem not to have been conſcious of the ſuperiority of their nature, and ſuffered all the animal creation to retain its liberty, without eſtabliſhing their own authority over any one ſpecies. Moſt of the animals, indeed, which have been rendered domeſtic in our continent, do not exiſt in the New World; but thoſe peculiar to it are neither ſo fierce, nor ſo formidable, as to have exempted them from ſervitude. There are ſome animals of the ſame ſpecies in both continents. But the rein-deer, which has been tamed, and broken to the yoke, in the one hemiſphere, runs wild in the other. The biſon of America is manifeſtly of the ſame ſpecies with the horned cattle of the other hemiſphere. Theſe, even among the rudeſt nations in our continent, have been rendered domeſtic; and in conſequence of his dominion over them, man can accompliſh works of labour with greater facility, and has made a vaſt addition to his means of ſubſiſtence. The inhabitants of many regions in the New World, where the biſon abounds, might have derived the ſame

ſame advantages from it. It is not of a nature ſo indocile, but that it might have been trained to be as ſubſervient to man as our cattle. But a ſavage, in that uncultivated ſtate wherein the Americans were diſcovered, is the enemy of the other animals, not their ſuperior. He waſtes and deſtroys, but knows not how to multiply or to govern them." ——

"It is a doubtful point, whether the dominion of man over the animal creation, or his acquiring the uſe of metals, has contributed moſt to extend his power. The æra of this important diſcovery is unknown, and in our hemiſphere very remote. It is only by tradition, or by digging up ſome rude inſtruments of our forefathers, that we learn that mankind were originally unacquainted with the uſe of metals, and endeavoured to ſupply the want of them by employing flints, ſhells, bones, and other hard ſubſtances, for the ſame purpoſes which metals ſerve among poliſhed nations. Nature completes the formation of ſome metals. Gold, ſilver, and copper, are found in their perfect ſtate, in the clefts of rocks, in the ſides of mountains, or the channels of rivers. Theſe were accordingly the metals firſt known, and firſt applied to uſe. But iron, the moſt ſerviceable of all, and to which man is moſt indebted, is never diſcovered in its perfect form; its groſs and ſtubborn ore muſt feel twice the force of fire, and go through two laborious proceſſes, before it becomes fit for uſe. Man was long acquainted with the other metals before he acquired the art of fabricating iron, or attained ſuch ingenuity as to perfect an invention, to which he is indebted for thoſe inſtruments wherewith he ſubdues the earth, and commands all its inhabitants. But in this, as well as in many other reſpects, the inferiority of the Americans was conſpicuous. All the ſavage tribes ſcattered over the continent and iſlands, were totally unacquainted with the metals which the ſoil produces in great abundance, if we except ſome trifling quantity of gold, which they picked up in the torrents that deſcended from their mountains, and formed into ornaments. Their devices to ſupply this want of the ſerviceable metals, were extremely rude and awkward. The moſt ſimple operation was to them an undertaking of immenſe difficulty and labour. To fell a tree with no other inſtruments than hatchets of ſtone, was employment for a month. To form a canoe into ſhape, and to hollow it, conſumed years; and it frequently began to rot before they were able to finiſh it. Their operations in agriculture were equally ſlow and defective. In a country covered with woods of the hardeſt timber, the clearing of a ſmall field deſtined for culture, required the united efforts of a tribe, and was a work of much time and great toil. This was the buſineſs of the men, and their indolence was ſatisfied with performing it in a very ſlovenly manner. The labour of cultivation was left to the women; who, after digging, or rather ſtirring the field, with wooden mattocks, and ſtakes hardened in the fire, ſowed or planted it; but were more indebted for the increaſe to the fertility of the ſoil, than to their own rude induſtry."

In the courſe of a long work, ſome careleſs expreſſions will eſcape the pen of the moſt correct writer.

"Unſoldier-like," which is to be found in ſeveral places of this hiſtory, is a moſt uncouth adjective. "Frivolity" p. 104. is a word of French extraction, hardly naturalized in Engliſh. Such a long-tailed word as "Veriſimilitude," ſhould never be uſed as long as "probability" remains in the Engliſh language.

"Live at ſhort allowance" p. 121. is a ſea-vulgariſm, and ought not to be uſed by an hiſtorian.

"The women in ſome parts of America extinguiſh the *firſt ſparks* of that life which they are unable to *cheriſh*, and by the uſe of certain herbs procure frequent abortions." To riſe in a ſentence from plain language to metaphorical, is natural and proper; but to fall from metaphors to plain language is an offence againſt the firſt principles of compoſition. Invert the ſentence, and it will be elegant.

Theſe miſtakes are of little conſequence, and affect only the writer; but there is an obſervation in his ſecond volume, which ſeems to ſtrike more deeply, and to affect the man.

"But the eſtabliſhments of the Spaniards in the New World, though fatal to its ancient inhabitants, were made at a period when that monarchy was capable of forming them to beſt advantage. By the union of all its petty kingdoms, Spain was become a powerful ſtate, equal to ſo great an undertaking. Its monarchs, having extended their preroga-

tave far beyond the the limits which once circumſcribed the regal power in every kingdom of Europe, were hardly ſubject to controul, either in concerting or in executing their meaſures. In every wide-extended empire, the form of government muſt be ſimple, and the authority of the ſovereign abſolute; that his reſolutions may be taken with promptitude, and pervade the whole with undiminiſhed force. Such was the power of the Spaniſh monarchs, when they were called to deliberate concerning the mode of eſtabliſhing their dominion over the moſt remote provinces that had ever been ſubjected to any European ſtate. In this deliberation, they felt themſelves under no conſtitutional reſtraint, and that, as independent maſters of their own reſolves, they might iſſue the edicts requiſite for modelling the government of the new colonies, by a mere act of prerogative." p. 352.

A careleſs reader, at the firſt view, would be apt to think that this paſſage favoured abſolute government, and tyrannical power. We are unwilling to entertain ſuch an opinion of Dr Robertſon. In his other publications he hath appeared zealous for the liberties of men, both civil and eccleſiaſtical; and it is hardly credible that he would now contradict the ſpirit of his former productions. In a ſermon publiſhed by him, which we early recommended to public notice, we remember the following words: "In early times the world was divided into ſmall independent ſtates. Theſe ſtates, unbroken by the refinements of luxury, and animated with the *nobleſt of human paſſions*, ſtruggled for *liberty*, and obtained it. Lawgivers, intimately acquainted with human nature, deep politicians, and lovers of mankind, aroſe in different places, and founded thoſe *equal and happy governments* which have been the *admiration and envy of all ſucceeding ages*." That theſe ſentiments were not confined to his youth, appears from the preſent work, in which he breathes the ſame ſpirit. In the 13th page of the firſt volume he thus expreſſes himſelf: "The Greeks advanced with rapidity to a ſtate of civilization and refinement. Government in its *moſt liberal and perfect form*, began to be eſtabliſhed in the communities of Greece; *equal laws* and regular police were gradually introduced."

Theſe are the ſentiments of Dr Robertſon with regard to Liberty. In the paſſage we have quoted from his ſecond volume, which at firſt ſight appears exceptionable, it is evident that he is not treating concerning the *excellence*, but concerning the *extent* of a free government; a queſtion in politics, in the ſolution of which authors will differ. The opinion of Mr Burke on this ſubject nearly correſponds with Dr Robertſon's idea:

"I am and ever have been deeply ſenſible of the difficulty of reconciling the ſtrong preſiding power, that is ſo uſeful towards the conſervation of a vaſt, diſconnected, infinitely diverſified empire, with that liberty and ſafety of the provinces, which they muſt enjoy, (in opinion and practice at leaſt), or they will not be provinces at all. I know, and have long felt, the difficulty of reconciling the unwieldy haughtineſs of a great ruling nation, habituated to command, pampered by enormous wealth, and confident from a long courſe of proſperity and victory, to the high ſpirit of free dependencies, animated with the firſt glow and activity of juvenile heat, and aſſuming to themſelves, as their birthright, ſome part of that very pride which oppreſſes them. They who perceive no difficulty in reconciling theſe tempers, are much above my capacity, or much below the magnitude of the buſineſs." *Letter to the City of Briſtol, p.* 56. 57.

This is not the age of political puſillanimity, and the cauſe of tyrannical government will never have ſuch advocates as thoſe whom we have now quoted. Forbid it Heaven! that genius and learning ſhould arm on the ſide of ſlavery. Let not philoſophers wreathe with flowers the chains of ſervility. Remote from the views of faction, and ſuperior to the ſpirit of party, it is theirs to aſſert the rights and the happineſs of man, and to uphold the empire of liberty and virtue. In times ſo cultivated as the preſent, their works are the inſtruction and amuſement not only of the few but the many. They diffuſe, every where, the maxims of toleration; and to their efforts Europe is indebted for the ſpirit of liberty by which it is ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed. There are ſymptoms, if we miſtake not, which ſhew that human reaſon has advanced greatly in its progreſs; and that the ſpecies have aſcended in the ſcale of exiſtence. From the enthuſiaſm in favour of civil and religious liberty, which has ſpread ſo widely, the philoſopher may indulge the moſt flattering

flattering expectations that a revolution is preparing in the minds of men; that the age of FREEDOM is approaching, when the chains of ſervitude ſhall be broken; and when ſovereigns, fearing to be tyrants, ſhall learn to revere the rights of nature, and to reſpect the blood of their ſubjects: when every human being, ſenſible of his natural and his ſocial importance, will raiſe his eye to the heavens, and looking his fellow-mortals in the face, ſay, "I am a Man!"

[*To be continued.*]

A voyage towards the South Pole, and round the world. Performed by his Majeſty's ſhips Reſolution and Adventure, in the years 1772, 1773, 1774, *and* 1775. *Written by James Cook, Commander of the Reſolution, &c. Illuſtrated with maps and charts, and a variety of portraits of perſons, and views of places, drawn during the voyage by Mr Hodges, and engraved by the moſt eminent maſters. 4to. 2 vols. 2 l. 2 s. in boards.* Cadell.

THE reader, who may entertain an high and juſt opinion of Capt. Cook's abilities and ſpirit as an officer and a navigator, but who may apprehend, that, in the peruſal of this work, he ſhall find little more than an authentic, indeed, but dry and ever returning detail of latitudes and longitudes, and of bearings, diſtances, and ſoundings, will here meet with much unexpected entertainment. Beſides theſe uſeful and eſſential articles, he will find in it much agreeable matter; conſiſting of a well-digeſted narrative, accompanied with obſervations on men and things, that would do credit even to a philoſopher, or a writer by profeſſion; and clothed in a natural and manly ſtyle. Waving other conſiderations, we need only *refer to* Capt. Cook's own declaration at the end of his introduction; from which it will appear, that the work, with all its merits or imperfections, is properly and *bona fide* his own; and where he very unneceſſarily, in our opinion, apologiſes for the inaccuracies of ſtyle that may be found in it. It does not perhaps require the keen eye of a profeſſed Reviewer to diſcover theſe inaccuracies; but, on the other hand, we are never at a loſs to diſcern his honeſt meaning; and think that theſe little negligencies furniſh an additional teſtimony to the truth of his declaration.

Capt. Cook's eſtimate of the naval force of Otaheite, exceeds that given by Mr Forſter. The fleet which they ſaw, and which was intended againſt the neighbouring and tributary iſland of Eimeo, conſiſted of 210 veſſels, beſides ſmaller canoes to ſerve as tranſports, &c. Whenever the author inquired what was the number of men neceſſary to man this fleet, he was anſwered, "Warou, Warou, Warou, te Tata:" that is, many, many, many, men; as if the number far exceeded their arithmetic. If forty men be allowed to each war-canoe, and only four to each of the others, the whole number will amount to 9000: — An aſtoniſhing number, the author obſerves, to be raiſed in four diſtricts; one of which, *Matavai*, did not equip a fourth part of its fleet. Suppoſing every diſtrict in the iſland, of which there are forty-three, to raiſe and equip as many war-canoes as were fitted out by that of *Tettaha* on the preſent occaſion; the author calculates, that the whole iſland can furniſh 1720 war-canoes, navigated and manned by 68,000 able men, allowing forty men to each canoe. — "And as theſe cannot amount," he adds, "to above one third part of the number of both ſexes, children included, the whole iſland cannot contain leſs than 204,000 inhabitants; a number which, at firſt ſight, exceeded my belief. But when I came to reflect on the vaſt ſwarms which appeared where-ever we came, I was convinced that this eſtimate was not much, if at all, too great. There cannot be a greater proof of the richneſs and fertility of Otaheite (not forty leagues in circuit), than its ſupporting ſuch a number of inhabitants."

The author's account of his taking a ſuppoſed everlaſting leave of his friends at the Society-iſles, diſplays the friendly and even affectionate diſpoſition of theſe good people: and is terminated by a reflection, natural indeed, but which would not perhaps readily occur but to a ſenſible, worthy, and feeling mind.

He had got every thing in readineſs to ſail from Ulietea, when Oreo, the worthy old chief of that iſland, and his whole family, came on board, to take their laſt farewell, accompanied by ſeveral of their friends. None of them came empty. — "I diſtributed amongſt them," ſays the author, "almoſt every thing I had left. The very hoſpitable manner in which I had been received by theſe people, had endeared them to me, and given them a juſt title to every thing

in my power to grant.—During the time theſe people remained on board, they were continually importuning me to return. The chief, his wife, and daughter, but eſpecially the two latter, ſcarcely ever ceaſed weeping.— At laſt, when we were about to weigh, they took a moſt affectionate leave. Oreo's laſt requeſt was for me to return; when he ſaw he could not obtain that promiſe, he aſked me the name of my *Marai* (burying-place). As ſtrange a queſtion as this was, I heſitated not a moment to tell him, *Stepney*; the pariſh in which I live when in London. I was made to repeat it ſeveral times over till they could pronounce it. Then, *Stepney*, *Marai no Toote*, was echoed through an hundred mouths at once. I afterwards found, the ſame queſtion had been put to Mr Forſter by a man on ſhore; but he gave a different, and indeed a more proper anſwer, by ſaying, No man who uſed the ſea, could ſay where he ſhould be buried. It is the cuſtom at theſe iſles for all the great families to have burial-places of their own, where their remains are interred. Theſe go with the eſtate to the next heir. The *Marai* at Oparree in Otaheite, when *Tootaha* ſwayed the ſcepter, was called *Marai no Tootaha*; but now it is called *Marai no Otoo*.— What greater proof could we have of theſe people eſteeming us as friends, than their wiſhing to remember us even beyond the period of our lives? They had been repeatedly told, that we ſhould ſee them no more; they then wanted to know where we were to mingle with our parent-duſt."

In a ſtyle and manner equally ſimple and affecting, our author relates the final leave taken of him by Oedidee;— an intelligent youth of this iſland, of an ingenious and amiable diſpoſition; who had attended him in the voyage toward the South Pole, and anxiouſly wiſhed to accompany him to England, could he have had even the moſt diſtant hopes of ever returning to his native iſland.— "As I could not promiſe," ſays the author, "or even ſuppoſe, that more Engliſh ſhips would be ſent to thoſe iſles, our faithful companion Oedidee choſe to remain in his native country. But he left us with a regret fully demonſtrative of the eſteem he bore to us; nor could any thing, but the fear of never returning, have torn him from us. When the chief (*Oreo*) teaſed me ſo much about returning, I ſometimes gave ſuch anſwers as left them hopes. *Oedidee* would inſtantly catch at this, take me on one ſide, and aſk me over again. In ſhort, I have not words to deſcribe the anguiſh which appeared in this young man's breaſt when he went away. He looked up at the ſhip, burſt into tears, and then ſunk down into the canoe.—He did not leave us till we were almoſt out of the harbour;—but ſtayed, in order to fire ſome guns;" part of a ſalute which was fired on account of its being his Majeſty's birthday.

On taking our leave of the Society-iſles, we ſhould obſerve that Capt. Cook defends the ladies of Otaheite, &c. againſt the charge of univerſal lubricity, which has been indiſcriminately imputed to them. There may perhaps, he owns, be more ladies of *eaſy virtue* here, in proportion, than in European countries: but the favours of the married women, and alſo of the unmarried of the better ſort, are as difficult to be obtained here, as in any other country; and there are many of the unmarried, even of the lower claſs, who will not admit of the laſt familiarities. We collect from what he ſays on this ſubject, that the principal difference between the European and Otaheitean *coſtume* is, that the Otaheitean proſtitute does not appear to forfeit the eſteem or ſociety of the modeſt women, even by her avowed libertiniſm; whereas the European proſtitute muſt preſerve appearances, at leaſt, to enable her to retain theſe privileges.

That matters are conducted on the ſame eaſy footing, as at Otaheite, by the inhabitants of the Friendly-iſles, will appear probable from an adventure of the amorous kind that happened to himſelf, which the author relates with ſome humour; and in which his own perſonal continence was ridiculed with ſome ſpirit by an elderly matron, who ſeems to have been a lady of ſome conſequence, and had taken a part in all their tranſactions, private as well as public.

"I was no ſooner returned from the pond," ſays the author, "the firſt time I landed, than this old lady preſented to me a girl, giving me to underſtand ſhe was at my ſervice. Miſs, who had probably received her inſtructions, wanted, as a preliminary article, a ſpike-nail, or a ſhirt; neither of which I had to give her, and ſoon made them ſenſible of my

poverty

poverty. I thought, by that means, to have come off with flying colours: but I was miſtaken; for they gave me to underſtand I might retire with her on credit. On my declining this propoſal, the old lady began to argue with me, and then abuſe me. Though I comprehended little of what ſhe ſaid, her actions were expreſſive enough, and ſhewed that her words were to this effect, ſneering in my face, ſaying, What ſort of man are you, thus to refuſe the embraces of ſo fine a young woman? For the girl certainly did not want beauty; which, however, I could better withſtand, than the abuſes of this worthy matron, and therefore haſtened into the boat. They wanted me to take the young lady aboard; but this could not poſſibly be done; as I had given ſtrict orders, before I went aſhore, to ſuffer no woman, on any pretence whatever, to come into the ſhip."

It gives us pleaſure to record an inſtance, furniſhed us by the author, of the exerciſe of that innate principle, implanted in the human breaſt by the author of nature, and which has by certain moraliſts been denominated, *the rule of right*;—and this, too, among a ſet of inſulated uninſtructed beings, ſecluded from the reaſoning and philoſophical part of the univerſe, in the boſom of the Southern ocean. It muſt indeed be acknowledged, that, in the Society and Friendly iſles, cupidity ſeems to have got the complete maſtery of this principle; particularly among our otherwiſe eſtimable friends, the Otaheiteans: but at Malli-collo, one of the New Hebrides, which the author next viſited, the natives gave ſuch extraordinary proofs of their probity as ſurpriſed him. The ſhip, it ſeems, being under ſail, outſtripped the natives in their canoes; ſeveral of which neceſſarily dropped aſtern, after they had received goods from on board, and before they had time to deliver theirs in return. —"Inſtead of taking advantage of this," ſays the author, "as our friends at the Society iſles would have done, they uſed their utmoſt efforts to get up with us, and to deliver what they had already been paid for. One man, in particular, followed us a conſiderable time, and did not reach us till it was calm, and the thing was forgotten. As ſoon as he came alongſide, he held up the thing, which ſeveral were ready to buy; but he refuſed to part with it, till he ſaw the perſon to whom he had before ſold it; and to him he gave it. The perſon, not knowing him again, offered him ſomething in return; which he refuſed, and ſhewed him what he had given him before."

Theſe *honeſt* people ſeemed to the author to be a very different nation from any he had yet met with, and to ſpeak a different language, no way reſembling that of any of the other South-ſea iſlands. Of about eighty words collected by Mr Forſter, ſcarce one bore any affinity to the language ſpoken at any other place that Capt. Cook had ever viſited. They made an abundant uſe of the letter *r*, in many of their words, which were found to be of very difficult pronunciation. Nevertheleſs, they pronounced moſt of our Engliſh words with great eaſe. The author adds, that they expreſſed their admiration by hiſſing like a gooſe.

After leaving the *New Hebrides*, to which the author gave this name, as the greater part of them were firſt diſcovered and explored by him, he ſteered to the ſouthward a few days, and diſcovered an iſland, which he ſuppoſes to be the largeſt in the South Paciſic ocean, except New Zealand. To this iſland he gave the name of *New Caledonia*; the inhabitants of which exceeded all the nations he had yet met with in courteſy and good-nature: the women however were cruel, and in this reſpect differed greatly from thoſe of the more Eaſtern iſles. No one was known to have obtained the leaſt favour from any one of them, yet they ſeem however to have ſome inclination to play with the gentle paſſion: for "they frequently diverted themſelves, by going a little aſide with a gentleman, as if they meant to be kind to him, and then would run away laughing at him." ——They live together in villages; at leaſt there was a pretty large one near the anchoring-place, "ſurrounded with a good deal of cultivated land, regularly laid out, planted and planting with *taro* or eddy-root, yams, ſugar-canes, and plaintains. The taro-plantations were prettily watered by little rills, continually ſupplied from the main channel at the foot of the mountains, from whence theſe ſtreams were conducted in artful meanders."—Our author could not learn from his *Caledonian* acquaintance the name of the whole iſland, which he ſuppoſes to be too extenſive for their geography.

On

On making this inquiry, they always gave him the names of the diſtricts which he pointed to, with that of the king or chief of each.

After having ſurveyed the South-weſt coaſt of this iſland, and narrowly eſcaped ſhipwreck, Capt. Cook found himſelf obliged, for the firſt time, to leave a coaſt he had diſcovered, before it was fully examined. This neceſſity aroſe from contemplating the vaſt ocean which ſtill remained to be explored towards the South; from conſidering the ſtate and condition of his veſſel, already in want of ſome neceſſary ſtores, and that ſummer was quickly approaching: ſo that any conſiderable accident might detain him in this ſea another year. He accordingly ſteered for New Zealand, in order to refreſh his crew, and put the ſhip in a condition to encounter the dangers attending the navigation in the high Southern latitudes.

On making this third viſit to this iſland, Capt. Cook found at Ship's Cove, that ſeveral trees had evidently been cut down with axes and ſaws, ſince he was laſt here; and diſcovered a place where an obſervatory, clock, &c. had been erected, as was naturally ſuppoſed, by the people of the Adventure. No inhabitants appeared till the ſixth day; and when they were perceived they hid themſelves: but at laſt recognizing their former acquaintance, "joy," ſays the author, "took place of fear, and the reſt of the natives hurried out of the woods, and embraced us over and over again, leaping and ſkipping about like madmen. — On our aſking why they were afraid of us, and inquiring for ſome of our old acquaintance by name, they talked much about killing; which was ſo variouſly underſtood by us, that we could gather nothing from it." They alluded doubtleſs to the tragical fate of the boat's crew belonging to the Adventure [xxxvi. 388.]. This maſſacre is not ſuppoſed to have been the conſequence of any plan premeditated by the Indians, but rather to have been the reſult of ſome ſudden quarrel, which was decided upon the ſpot. Notwithſtanding this horrid tranſaction, Capt. Cook, from his own intercourſe with theſe cannibals, declares it as his opinion, that "they are naturally of a good diſpoſition, and have not a little humanity."

Directing his courſe to the South and Eaſt, after leaving New Zealand, till he arrived in the latitude of 55° 6′ South, longitude 138° 56′ Weſt, without meeting with any land, the author gave up all hopes of diſcovering any in this ocean; and therefore came to a reſolution to ſteer directly for the Weſt entrance of the Straits of Magellan, with a view of coaſting and ſurveying the outermoſt or ſouth ſide of *Terra del Fuego*. The executing of this deſign, he thought, would be of more advantage both to geography and navigation, than in a higher latitude. Keeping accordingly in about the latitude of 53. or 55. and ſteering nearly Eaſt, he arrived off the weſtern mouth of the Straits of Magellan, without meeting with any thing remarkable in this new route; the firſt that had been traced by any ſhip directly acroſs this ocean; except that of his late conſort, whoſe courſe was at that time unknown to him.

It is too much to expect, even from our very intelligent navigator, any particular obſervations relative to natural hiſtory; yet ſeveral general remarks of this kind are to be met with in theſe volumes. In deſcribing one of the *New-year's iſles* near *Staten land*, he gives the following account of a ſeemingly non-deſcript ſpecies of the animal on which voyagers have beſtowed the general name of *ſea-lions*.

"The animals found on this little ſpot are ſea-lions, ſea-bears, a variety of oceanic, and ſome land birds. The ſea-lion is pretty well deſcribed by Pernety; though thoſe we ſaw here have not ſuch forefeet or fins as that he has given a plate of; but ſuch fins as that which he calls the ſea-wolf. Nor did we ſee any of the ſize he ſpeaks of; the largeſt not being more than twelve or fourteen feet in length, and perhaps eight or ten in circumference. They are not of that kind deſcribed under the ſame name by Lord Anſon; but, for aught I know, theſe would more properly deſerve that appellation; the long hair with which the back of the head, the neck, and ſhoulders, are covered, giving them greatly the air and appearance of a lion. The other part of the body is covered with a ſhort hair, little longer than that of a cow or a horſe; and the whole is a dark brown. The female is not half ſo big as the male, and is covered with a ſhort hair of an aſh or light-dun colour. They live, as it were, in herds, on the rocks, and

and near the ſea-ſhore. As this was the time for engendering as well as bringing forth their young, we have ſeen a male with twenty or thirty females about him, and always very attentive to keep them all to himſelf, and beating off every other male who attempted to come into his flock. Others again had a leſs number; ſome no more than one or two; and here and there we have ſeen one lying growling, in a retired place, alone, and ſuffering neither males nor females to approach him. We judged theſe were old and ſuperannuated."

The author's account of the *ſocial compact*, which ſeems to have been entered into by the brute inhabitants of one of theſe iſles, — for it contains no other, — merits tranſcription; as well as his modeſt apology for imperfections or deficiencies, in this and other branches of natural hiſtory.

"It is amazing to ſee how the different animals which inhabit this little ſpot, are mutually reconciled. They ſeem to have entered into a league not to diſturb each other's tranquillity. The ſea-lions occupy moſt of the ſea-coaſt; the ſea-bears take up their abode in the iſle; the ſhags have poſt in the higheſt cliffs; the penguins fix their quarters where there is the moſt eaſy communication to and from the ſea; and the other birds chuſe more retired places. We have ſeen all theſe animals mix together, like domeſtic cattle and poultry in a farm-yard, without one attempting to moleſt the other. Nay, I have often obſerved the eagles and vultures ſitting on the hillocks among the ſhags, without the latter, either old or young, being diſturbed at their preſence. It may be aſked how theſe birds of prey live? I ſuppoſe, on the carcaſſes of ſeals and birds which die by various cauſes; and probably not few, as they are ſo numerous. — This very imperfect account is written more with a view to aſſiſt my own memory, than to give information to others. I am neither a botaniſt nor a naturaliſt; and have not words to deſcribe the productions of nature, either in the one branch of knowledge or the other."

On leaving Staten land, the author ſteered a South-Eaſt courſe, with a view of exploring the Southern part of this ocean, and of diſcovering that extenſive coaſt laid down by Mr Dalrymple in his chart, in which is ſaid to be the gulph of *St Sebaſtian*; of the exiſtence of which coaſt he entertained ſome doubt. He did not meet with this ſuppoſed land in the place aſſigned for it, nor any ſigns of it; but afterwards diſcovered, in about the latitude of 54. and longitude 38. W. from Greenwich, a dreary country, all the coaſts of which were walled with ice, where not a tree was to be ſeen, nor even a ſhrub large enough to make a tooth-pick. He found it to be a large iſland, abounding with inacceſſible bays and harbours. He landed however in three different places, and under a diſplay of colours, and a diſcharge of fire-arms, annexed it to his Majeſty's other dominions, under the name of *South Georgia*.

After leaving this country, the author again attempted to diſcover a Southern continent, in this new and hitherto unexplored part of this hemiſphere; firſt ſtanding to the South as far as the latitude of 60 degrees. But he owns "he was now tired of theſe high Southern latitudes, where nothing was to be found but ice and thick fogs;" and, on the whole, "thinks he may venture to aſſert, that the extenſive coaſt laid down in Mr Dalrymple's chart of the ocean between Africa and America, and the gulph of St Sebaſtian, do not exiſt."

Nevertheleſs, proceeding ten degrees more to the Eaſt, and being in about the latitude of 59. he diſcovered various capes and elevated ſnow-clad coaſts; to the moſt ſouthern part of which he very properly gave the name of the *Southern Thule*, as being the neareſt land to that pole which has yet been diſcovered. Even Capt. Cook's adventurous ſpirit and curioſity, which impelled him to proſecute his inquiries, were here checked by ſwells and fogs, which very opportunely gave him repeated and almoſt daily warnings, not to approach near a dark and treacherous coaſt, "on which there was no anchorage, where every port was blocked or filled up with ice, and the whole country, from the ſummits of the mountains down to the very brink of the cliffs which terminate the coaſt, covered, many fathoms thick, with everlaſting ſnow," — at the end of January, or in the very midſt of ſummer.

The author therefore gave up this dangerous and uſeleſs purſuit; and next endeavoured to aſcertain the reality or non-exiſtence of Bouvet's *Cape Circumciſion*: but after running down thirteen degrees of longitude in the very latitude aſſigned

aſſigned for this ſuppoſed land, he was well aſſured that what M. Bouvet had ſeen could be nothing more than one of thoſe iſlands of ice, by which the author himſelf had likewiſe been frequently deceived.

Capt. Cook had now made the circuit of the Southern ocean, in a high latitude, and had traverſed it in ſuch a manner as to leave not the leaſt room for the poſſibility of there being a Southern continent, unleſs near the Pole, and out of the reach of navigation. "By twice viſiting the tropical ſea, I had not only ſettled the ſituation of ſome old diſcoveries, but made there many new ones, and left, I conceive, very little more to be done even in that part. Thus I flatter myſelf, that the intention of the voyage has, in every reſpect, been fully anſwered; the Southern hemiſphere ſufficiently explored; and a final end put to the ſearching after a Southern continent, which has, at times, ingroſſed the attention of ſome of the maritime powers, for near two centuries paſt, and been a favourite theory amongſt the geographers of all ages."

The author nevertheleſs ſuppoſes, and gives his reaſons for this opinion, that there is a continent, and even that he probably has ſeen a part of it. To the high and craggy coaſts of this continent he aſcribes the formation of thoſe numerous ice iſlands he met with; conſiſting, as he ſuppoſes, of conſolidated ſnow and ſleet, falling or drifting down from the mountains, whoſe ſhape they apparently retain: for it cannot be ſuppoſed, he alledges, "that ſnow alone, as it falls, can form, on a plain ſurface, like that of the ſea, ſuch a variety of high peaks and hills as were ſeen on many of the ice iſles:—and it is certainly more reaſonable to believe that they are formed on a coaſt whoſe ſurface is ſomething ſimilar to theirs."—He concludes his obſervations and reaſonings on this ſubject in the following ſenſible and animated manner.

"If this imperfect account of the formation of theſe extraordinary floating iſlands of ice, which is written wholly from my own obſervations, does not convey ſome uſeful hints to an abler pen, it will, however, convey ſome idea of the lands where they are formed. Lands doomed by nature to perpetual frigidneſs; never to feel the warmth of the ſun's rays; whoſe horrible and ſavage aſpect I have not words to deſcribe. Such are the lands we have [here] diſcovered; what then may we not expect thoſe to be which lie ſtill farther to the South? For we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that we have ſeen the beſt, as lying moſt to the North. If any one ſhould have reſolution and perſeverance to clear up this point by proceeding farther than I have done, I ſhall not envy him the honour of the diſcovery; but I will be bold to ſay, that the world will not be benefited by it."

To what we have already ſaid, at the beginning of this article, relative to the merits of this work, and to the ſpecimens of different kinds that we have given of it, we ſhall only add, that, beſides the uſeful nautical obſervations, it every where exhibits proofs of the good ſenſe and penetration of the writer; diſplayed in various entertaining and inſtructive particulars, which do not fall within the line of his profeſſion: ſo that we ſhall not heſitate to place the author in the foremoſt rank of navigators who have written their own memoirs. The many valuable plates likewiſe which embelliſh and illuſtrate this performance, form a very conſpicuous part of it. They conſiſt of landſcapes or views, portraits of individuals drawn with peculiar ſpirit, drawings of utenſils, maps, plans, &c. and are ſixty-three in number. They add greatly to the value of the work, though, in conſequence, we ſuppoſe, of Captain Cook's abſence, we meet with no explanations of them, or references to them, in the text. This defect, however, is in ſome meaſure ſupplied by a liſt of them prefixed to the firſt volume; where they are numbered, and the page is pointed out to which they refer, and before which they are to be placed.

Though we acknowledge with pleaſure the very great merit of Mr Hodges's various deſigns, we cannot help wiſhing, that in ſome inſtances he had not ſubjected himſelf to the cenſure we formerly paſſed on ſome of Sig. Cipriani's drawings in Dr Hawkeſworth's publication, for ſacrificing Truth and Nature to the Graces. Theſe tranſgreſſions, however, occur only in a few of the plates, and are abundantly atoned for by the general excellence of his deſigns; eſpecially as Mr Forſter, his brother-voyager, and an eye-witneſs, has borne his teſtimony to the truth of a conſiderable part of his portraits, landſcapes, and other drawings. M.

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

Sermons, by the late Rev. Mr Edward Sandercock. Vol. 2. [xxxviii. 141] 6 s. *Nicoll.* —— Serious, practical, and uſeful. M.

Prayers for the uſe of families. By William Enfield, D. D. Edit. 2. with additions. 4 s. *Johnſon*

A tract on the law of nature, and principles of action in man. By Granville Sharp. 4 s. *White.* —— If the reader expects in this work a philoſophical inquiry into the moral principles of the human mind, with a view to eſtabliſh the theory of natural law with greater preciſion than had been done by former writers, he will be much diſappointed; — for he will meet with a learned defence of the doctrines of original ſin, the exiſtence and operations of the devil, and the Athanaſian myſtery of the Trinity. M.

An impartial inquiry into the caſe of the goſpel-demoniacs. With an appendix, conſiſting of an eſſay on ſcripture-demonology. By William Worthington, D. D. 4 s. 6 d. *Rivington.* — There is no incident recorded in ſacred hiſtory, which has excited more curioſity, or occaſioned more controverſy among learned men, than the caſe of the demoniacs mentioned by the evangeliſts. It has been generally ſuppoſed, that theſe perſons were ſtrictly and properly poſſeſſed by devils; that they were devils that ſpoke out of their bodies, that were expelled, and that entered into the herd of ſwine. But this ſuppoſition is attended with many difficulties. The eminently pious and learned Mr Mede has expreſſed ſome doubts upon this ſubject, which, we believe, muſt ſuggeſt themſelves to every conſiderate reader. "I am," ſays he, "apt to marvel, how theſe demoniacs ſhould ſo abound in that nation, which was the people of God; whereas in other nations, and their writings, we hear of no ſuch; and that too, as it ſhould ſeem, about the time of our Saviour's being on earth only; becauſe in the time before, we find no mention of them in ſcripture. The wonder is yet the greater, becauſe it ſeems not to have been accounted by the people of the Jews any ſtrange or extraordinary thing, but as a uſual matter." Having ſtated theſe difficulties, he ſays, "I am perſuaded, till I ſhall hear better reaſons to the contrary, that theſe demoniacs were no other than ſuch as we call madmen and lunatics, at leaſt that we comprehend them under theſe names. The cauſe of which our miſtake is that diſguiſe of another name and notion than we conceive them by, and which make us take them to be diverſe, which are the ſame." Mede's Diſc. on John x. 20. — Demoniacal poſſeſſion ſeems to have been a name given in Judea to maniacal, epileptic, or convulſive diſeaſes, the effects of which were obvious, but the cauſes not underſtood by the people. Thus the learned Dr Lightfoot ſays, "Judæis uſitatiſſimum erat morbos, — quibus diſtortum eſt corpus, — malis ſpiritibus attribuere." Matt xvii. 15. — This opinion has been explained and corroborated by Sykes, Mead, Lardner, Farmer [xxxvii. 145, 722.], and ſeveral other writers. But the learned author of this Inquiry endeavours to ſupport the former notion, that theſe demoniacs were really poſſeſſed by devils. C.

A view of Chriſtianity, as taught by Chriſt himſelf. In a ſeries of ſermons, by the late Rev. Samuel Eaton, D. D. Vol 2. [xxvi. 442] 5 s. 6 d. *Longman.* —— In many inſtances the author appears to have had a conſiderable ſhare of critical learning, and very rational notions of Chriſtianity, and of the divine perfections. C

The principles of the Chriſtian religion compared with thoſe of all the other religions, and ſyſtems of philoſophy, which have hitherto appeared in the world. By J. Stephens, Eſq; 4 s. boards. *Dodſley.* —— This learned writer gives his readers a general view of the moral and religious ſyſtems of the Pagan philoſophers and legiſlators, of Confucius in China, of the Brachmans in India, of Manco Capac in Peru, of the Edda, (of which there were two editions, the one compiled by Sæmund Frode, in the ninth century; the other by Snorro, the ſon of Sturla, in the thirteenth), of the ancient Gothic mythology, of Mahomet, and of Moſes. He then conſiders the doctrines of Jeſus Chriſt, which he ſtates at large; and afterwards refutes the objections which have been made againſt Chriſtianity by ancient and modern unbelievers, particularly by Celſus. — This author ſeldom refers us to original authorities, and is ſometimes inaccurate: yet his work has conſiderable merit. It is written with a uſeful deſign: it gives the reader a competent idea of the principal ſyſtems of religion which have appeared in the world, and diſplays the infinite ſuperiority of Chriſtianity. C

A letter to a new married lady. By Mrs Chapone. 6 d. *Dilly* —— Gives plain and ſerious advice to new married ladies, and at the preſent day by no means ſuperfluous, becauſe it teaches them to obey their huſbands. M.

Dialogues moraux et amuſantes: — Moral and entertaining dialogues, in engliſh and French, for the improvement of youth. By Madam Fanques de Vaucluſe. 2 vol. 6 s. *Dilly.* —— To theſe Dialogues the following advertiſement is prefixed. "It ſeems neceſſary to inform the reader, that the author has, in this work, two objects in view: the firſt, and principal, is, to guard youth againſt the dangers of the paſſions, — and with

this intention she has joined examples to arguments; the second is, to help those who are learning either of the two languages, — for which purpose she has composed sometimes in English, and sometimes in French; and always translated it as literally as elegance would permit." In the prosecution of this design, Madam de Vaucluse has acquitted herself much to our satisfaction, and her own credit. M.

Mentor's letters addressed to youth. [By Mr Rack]. 1 s. *Dilly* —— This work consists of general observations on benevolence, charity, temperance, detraction, humility, friendship, amusements, reading, the divine perfections, the nature of genuine Christianity, and other common topics of morality and religion; which are illustrated by the characters of two young persons, who, in the pursuit of pleasure, trod the opposite paths of virtue and vice. These characters are not ill drawn, and the language not inelegant. C.

An examination of the arguments contained in Dr Maclaine's answer to Soame Jenyns Esq; on his View of the internal evidence of the Christian religion [317]; with general thoughts and reflections thereon. By the Rev. Edward Fleet, junior, B. A. of Oriel college, Oxford. 2 s. *Bowyer & Nichols.* —— A warm advocate for Mr Jenyns; who will certainly apply to him Dr Maclaine's motto, *Non tali auxilio.* M.

The History of the Mystery of Good-Friday. 1 s. *Fielding & Walker.* —— This author inquires for the authority of observing Good-Friday, and since he meets with none in the scriptures, he concludes that it is a mere human device, and that a subject which ought to be frequently in the minds of Christians is not to be confined to one particular day in the year. The piety and polity of Good-Friday afford him much scope for satire and severity. We wish we could say it was wholly unjust. M.

Candid reflections on the different manners in which the learned and pious have expressed their conceptions concerning the doctrine of the Trinity. By Benjamin Fawcett, M. A. 6 d. *Buckland.* —— Worthy the attentive perusal of Christians of every denomination, as it gives a fair and candid view of the sentiments of the best writers on the subject. M.

History.

An Essay towards a topographical history of the county of Norfolk. By Francis Blomfield, Rector of Fersfield in Norfolk. The same work continued and completed, in five volumes folio. By the late Rev. Charles Parkin, A. M. rector of Oxburgh in Norfolk. L. 7. 11 s. in sheets. *Baldwin.*

Lettre de Monf. Thomas de l'Academie Françoise, à Monf. Desenfans, pour servir à la defense de Fenelon contre Milord Chesterfield. 1 s. *Elmsley.* —— A second [36, 7.] spirited apology for the character of the celebrated Archbishop of Cambray, against the aspersions of Lord Chesterfield. The editor hath added an English translation. M.

America.

An unconnected Whig's address to the public, upon the present civil war, the state of public affairs, and the real cause of all the national calamities. 1 s. 6 d. *Kearsley.* —— After taking a retrospective view of the affairs of this nation from the accession of his present Majesty, the author lanches with patriotic ardor into the dispute with America; proposing no less than a total change of public measures, and of administration. C.

Considerations addressed to all persons of property in Great Britain, concerning the present disposition of the Americans towards this country. 6 d. *Owen.* —— This writer says, it is imprudent in Britain to persist in the attempt to reduce, because it is impossible to effect the reduction of America, by force. He has nothing new. M.

A topographical description of such parts of North America as are contained in the (annexed) map of the Middle British Colonies, &c. By T. Pownal, M. P. late governor of Massachuset's-bay, &c. Folio 10 s. 6 d. *Almon.* —— The large and valuable map prefixed to this account of these American provinces, is an improvement and extension of that which was published about twenty-two years ago, by the late ingenious Mr Lewis Evans. The additions and improvements, from later information, from new draughts, and from surveys deposited at the Board of Trade, are very considerable. Numerous additions are likewise made to the Topographical Descriptions; and in these the inquisitive reader will meet with a great variety of facts, equally conducive to his information and entertainment. M.

Natural History, Medicine, &c.

An experimental inquiry into the cause of the changes of colours in opaque and coloured bodies. With an historical preface, relative to the parts of philosophy therein examined, and to the several arts and manufactures dependent on them. By Edward Hussey Delaval, F. R. S. 4to. 5 s. boards. *Nourse.* —— In the year 1765 Mr Delaval received the Royal Society's medal, for a paper, containing experiments and observations on the agreement between the specific gravities of the several metals, and their colours when united to glass, as well as those of their other preparations. From that series of experiments the author concluded that the metals, when united with the purest glass, without any exception, exhibit colour

lours in the order of their denſities; and according to the refrangibility of each colour: thus gold, lead, ſilver, copper, and iron, give red, orange, yellow, green, and blue; and agree with the priſmatic colours as far as they go; but the colours which Sir Iſaac Newton calls indigo, and violet purple, are wanting. If the author ſhould be diſpoſed to review this ſubject, and complete his ſeries of priſmatic colours, we beg leave to recommend to his notice two other colouring foſſils, which if not properly metals, have at leaſt very great affinity with them, and we apprehend will give the two priſmatic colours wanting in his ſeries. Cobalt gives a blue colour much more fixed than the colours given by the calces of any of the metals, and manganeſe gives the violet purple. The ſame degrees of heat, by which the colours of gold, lead, copper, &c. are exhibited, do not, in any of the various experiments we have made, upon this ſubject, produce a blue from iron; and we apprehend its proper and prevailing colour is not blue, but rather red, or yellow; for it produces both theſe colours in ſucceſſion, and we believe always the latter when perfectly vitrified. Even Pruſſian blue, a preparation of iron, loſes its colour, becoming olive when melted with glaſs in a moderate degree of heat, and in a ſtrong fire and long-continued heat, it only produces a pale green.—The above very valuable experiments on the colours communicated to glaſs by the calces of metals, which make the laſt part of the volume before us, have been followed by other equally curious and intereſting experiments on the changes of colours in opaque and coloured bodies in the three kingdoms, by means of ſolution in various menſtrua, putrefaction, inſpiſſation, coagulation, evaporation, &c.; in ſhort, all means by which the colouring parts of natural bodies are capable of being divided into ſmaller, or united into larger maſſes. Our author has ſhewn that each of theſe produces changes of colour, according to one uniform and general rule.—We have received much pleaſure and inſtruction from the peruſal of this work; we conſider it as a very proper ſupplement to the Optics of Sir Iſaac Newton; and we earneſtly recommend it to the attention of thoſe ingenious artiſts and manufacturers who are employed in the application of colouring bodies, and who would wiſh to be conducted in their practice by natural and juſt principles. M.

Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London. Vol. 67. for the year 1777. Part 1. 4to. 7 s. 6 d. *Davis.*

A philoſophical eſſay concerning light. By Bryan Higgins, M. D. Vol. 1. 6 s. *Dodſley.*——The greater part of this volume is preparatory to the inveſtigation of light, concerning which Dr Higgins appears to entertain an opinion very different from that commonly received among philoſophers. He begins with taking a view of the ſeveral diſtinctions of matter, and eſtabliſhing a theory reſpecting its elementary parts; after which he proceeds to evince, that bodies are not mutable into each other, and that the properties of the atoms of any element are ineteaſible. Having laid this foundation for his future enquiry, he next endeavours to refute the doctrine, that attraction and repulſion are produced by the agency of ſome ethereal fluid; contending likewiſe, that the idea of an ethereal fluid is equally inadmiſſible in all reaſoning on optical ſubjects. He afterwards delivers his own notions concerning the ſimple powers of attraction and repulſion, previous to the conſideration of compounded powers; and he illuſtrates each by ſuch familiar inſtances, as tend in his opinion to confirm them. We next meet with ſome obſervations on gravity and denſity; and with curſory remarks on aggregation, and the ſeveral compound attractions, not omitting thoſe of polarity and magnetiſm. A ſubſequent ſection is employed on the theory of ſaturation; after which the author enters on the intended enquiry concerning light. But on this ſubject the Doctor has as yet advanced no farther than to elucidate and enforce the two following propoſitions, namely, That a motion of light is neceſſary towards illumination and viſion; and, That light is not projected and moved with rapid progreſſive motion from the ſun, or from burning bodies.—As the full view of an hypotheſis is neceſſary towards determining its plauſibility, we ſhall ſuſpend our opinion of this author's principles, until we ſee how far they are rendered ſubſervient to the ſolution of optical phenomena. In the mean time we muſt acknowledge, that he diſcovers a conſiderable degree of ingenuity in thoſe phyſical reſearches, which are ſuch as have employed the ſevereſt inveſtigation of the moſt eminent natural philoſophers. C.

Theoretic hints on an improved practice of brewing malt-liquors; including ſome ſtrictures on the nature and properties of water, malt, and hops, the doctrine of fermentation, the agency of air, the effects of heat and cold on fermented liquor, &c. By John Richardſon. 2 s. *Robinſon.*——The deſign of this author (which will be beſt explained in his own words) is "rather to intimate the probability of *A compleat ſyſtem of brewing*, than to promulgate one." And he frankly acknowledges, that "were he prompted by inclination to the undertaking, his intereſt would forbid the execution of it." In ſhort, he prudently ſeeks a compenſation adequate to the fatigue of many years weariſome attention to the multifarious practice of a brewhouſe employed in

the production of almoſt every ſpecies of malt-liquor; and to the trouble of digeſting the œconomy of that practice, noting events, inveſtigating cauſes, and thence forming rules for the regulation and management of future proceſſes. To the ingenious (ſays he) it is preſumed, theſe hints will not want utility, and to the mind unaccuſtomed to ſcientific diſquiſitions, or more perfect theory, without practical elucidation, might have been inefficacious. To both, in the preſent inſtance, the illuſtration of practice is neceſſary, where it is the intention of the enquirer perfectly to underſtand, in order to adopt, the principles upon which the author's ſyſtem is founded, "to which this publication is deſigned as preliminary information only." — Mr Richardſon proceeds to inform his readers, that "ſuch an illuſtration muſt be perſonal, in conſequence of ſpecial agreement;" and here he refers to a certain advertiſement which he addreſſed to the common brewers. His propoſals for teaching the art of brewing porter and pale beers, may be had at Joe's Coffee houſe, Mitre court, Fleetſtreet, and other places. —What the author's ſucceſs in practice may have been, we know not, but his obſervations on the nature and properties of water, malt, hops, heat, cold, fermentation, &c ſeem to have been well founded, both in actual experience and philoſophic inveſtigation —In conſequence of this plan, he preſumes, the brewery of London might vie with the country in the production of the fineſt ales, while the country-brewer, in return, might be convinced of the practicability of producing porter in his own office, of qualities equal, in every reſpect, to thoſe of the ſame liquor brewed in the metropolis. M.

Flora Scotica; or, A ſyſtematic arrangement, in the Linnæan method, of the native plants of Scotland and the Hebrides. By John Lightfoot, A. M. with 37 plates, 2 vols. 17 s. *White* —— A tolerably good catalogue of Scottiſh plants. C.

A treatiſe on hyſterical and hypochondriacal diſeaſes. Tranſlated from the French of Dr Pomme, by John Berkenhout, M. D. 5 s. boards. *Elmſly* —— Though different opinions have been entertained concerning the proximate cauſe of hyſterical and hypochondriacal complaints, phyſicians have generally been unanimous in regard to the method of cure, which, conſidered in a palliative view, they ſuppoſe to be beſt accompliſhed by the uſe of nervous medicines. In the treatiſe before us, however, thoſe remedies are exploded, and the author ſubſtitutes in their room a new therapeutic proceſs, affirmed to have been adopted with extraordinary benefit, in a great variety of caſes. It would ſeem as if Dr Pomme had introduced this innovation, in conſequence of a preconceived hypotheſis, reſpecting the cauſe of hyſterical and hypochondriacal diſeaſes, both which he aſcribes to a *relaxiſſement des nerfs*. C.

An eſſay on the theory and cure of the venereal gonorrhœa, and the diſeaſes which happen in conſequence of that diſorder. By John Andrée, ſurgeon to the Magdalen hoſpital. 1 s *Blyth*.—— Diſcovers an attentive regard to facts, and contains many uſeful obſervations. C.

A diſſertation on the inoculated ſmall pox; or, An attempt towards an inveſtigation of the real cauſes which render the ſmall pox, by inoculation, ſo much more mild and rare than the ſame diſeaſe when produced by the ordinary means of infection. By John Mudge, ſurgeon at Plymouth. 2 s. 6 d. *Davies*.

The ſenſible author of this treatiſe, after ſhewing the futility of ſeveral of thoſe opinions, which attribute the ſuperior mildneſs of the inoculated ſmall pox, to ſome ſingle cauſe, diſcuſſes the circumſtances by which a ſubject for variolous infection may be influenced, under the following heads. 1. The habit of body, and ſtate of the patient's conſtitution, at the time of infection. 2. The quantity of variolous matter ſuppoſed to exiſt in the conſtitution at the time of the ſeizure; or, in more general terms, and perhaps what will be found more conſonant to truth, the different tendency there is in the ſame body, at different times, to be poiſoned by the variolous taint. 3. The manner in which the ſubject is infected, or the diſeaſe produced; either accidentally by contagion, or by an epidemic tendency. 4. The ſalutary or malignant influence in the air, or external nature, at the time of infection. Under all theſe he attempts to elucidate the advantages which inoculation gives, or may be ſo managed as to give, over natural infection; and concludes from the whole, that the difference ariſes, not from any particular ſecret, trick, or mode of phyſical management, but from an happy and neceſſary concurrence of important circumſtances in favour of the inoculated ſubject; namely, the abſence of all thoſe miſchievous agencies to which a patient under the ſmall pox, in a way of nature, is unfortunately expoſed. Some uſeful practical deductions are occaſionally interſperſed; and a poſtſcript is ſubjoined, deſcribing a very convenient and certain method of communicating the infection by operation.

In diſcuſſing an opinion which has been advanced, that inoculation with crude unripened matter may be the cauſe of the ſuperior ſucceſs of ſome modern practitioners, he relates a very curious fact, which at the ſame time that it ſhews the uncertainty of this method, tends to throw light on the much

much diſputed queſtion, What appearances of infection are ſufficient to ſecure the patient againſt a future attack? We ſhall tranſcribe it for the information of our readers. "Meſſ. Langworthy and Arſcott, ſurgeons, in the ſpring of 1776, inoculated, at Plympton, a neighbouring town, forty patients; of which number thirty were infected with crude matter from the arm of a young woman, five days after ſhe herſelf had been inoculated with concocted matter, which did eventually produce in her a pretty ſmart fever, and a ſufficient number of eruptions. The other ten were inoculated with matter of another kind, which I procured, in a concocted ſtate, from a puſtule of the natural ſmall pox. The arms of all the forty patients took the infection; and the latter ten, after the eruptive fever, had the ſmall pox in the uſual way. Of the other thirty, tho' the infection took place on their arms, ſo as to inflame them conſiderably, and to produce a very large prominent puſtule with matter in it, on each of them; yet not one had any eruptive fever, or a ſingle ſubſequent eruption, on any part of the body; but about the eighth, in ſome the ninth, and in others the tenth day, the inflammation began to diſappear; and about the twelfth or thirteenth the puſtules on their arms ſcabbed off.

It is to be remarked too, that the matter which was in thoſe puſtules having been uſed to inoculate others, produced on them exactly the ſame appearances, unattended alſo with either fever or ſmall pox. Notwithſtanding the arms of thoſe patients afforded the moſt undubitable proofs of infection, yet as the conſtitutions of none of them appeared to have been infected by the ſuppoſed variolous poiſon, and it was therefore highly uncertain whether they were ſecure from future infection, it was thought right to inoculate the whole number again. Accordingly five were inoculated from the natural ſmall pox, and twenty five from the artificial, but all with concocted matter, taken ſubſequent to the eruptive fever. The reſult was, that every one of them had the eruptive fever and ſucceeding eruptions: in ſhort, they had the ſmall pox in different degrees, but all in the uſual way of inoculated patients." M.

Belles Lettres.

A new poetical tranſlation of all the Odes of Horace. By W. Green, M. D. 6 s. *Triſpa.*——New indeed! for neither in heaven above, nor on the earth beneath, nor in the waters under the earth, hath any thing like this tranſlation made its appearance. M.

A conciſe and expeditious method for attaining the Engliſh language: wherein all the rules and exerciſes neceſſary to the ſcholar's information, are laid down on a regular and entire new plan. By François Souſſs. 3 s. 6 d. *Dilly.*——The plan of this French grammar is ſimple and natural, and the execution on the whole ſuch as may recommend the work to the notice of thoſe who teach the French language. It would, however, have been more perfect, had the author been more completely maſter of the Engliſh tongue. The French and Engliſh are in oppoſite pages. M.

Diſcours ſur Shakeſpeare et ſur Monſieur de Voltaire, par Joſeph Baretti, ſecretaire pour la correſpondence etrangere de l' Academie Royale Britannique. 4 s. ſewed. *Nourſe.*——Our celebrated countryman is here very ably vindicated from the occaſional ſlanders of Voltaire, by a well known Italian, long reſident in this country, and capable of taſting the beauties, as well as perceiving the faults, of Shakeſpeare. M.

Exerciſes for improvement in elocution: being ſelect extracts from the beſt authors, for the uſe of thoſe who ſtudy the art of reading and ſpeaking in public. By J. Walker, author of the Rhyming Dictionary, &c. 2 s. *Becket.*——Neither arranged with any immediate reference to the deſign, nor introduced by any remarks on elocution, and much inferior to ſeveral other ſimilar publications. M.

Entertainment.

Genuine memoirs of the Counteſs du Barré, miſtreſs to Louis XV. Containing the ſecret and political hiſtory of the French court, to the death of that monarch. Tranſlated from the French. 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed. *Stevens*——Drawn up from authentic ſources, and written in a manner at once entertaining and inſtructive. M.

Poetry.

An elegy on Sir Charles Saunders, K. B. Admiral of the White. By the Rev. Robert Engliſh, M. A. 1 s. *Becket.*——Laudably attempts to do juſtice to the abilities of Sir Charles as a commander, and to his virtues as a man. M.

A tear of gratitude, to the memory of the unfortunate Dr Dodd. 6 d. *Newbery*——We can never have any objection to the tears of Gratitude. They are ſacred things. M.

An elegiac ode, to the memory of the Rev. Charles Stewart Eccles, rector of Birts Morton, Worceſterſhire. 6 d. *Goldſmith.*——A young bard here pleads his inexperience, &c. in excuſe for the defects of a well-intended poem, ſacred to the memory of a benevolent clergyman, who unfortunately periſhed in the Avon, in endeavouring to ſave a drowning perſon. We allow his plea; but

but cannot avoid taking notice of the great miſtake into which he has fallen, with reſpect to the public writings which he has aſcribed to Mr Eccles: who (we are aſſured) was not the author of the *Man of Feeling*, *Man of the World*, and *Julia de Roubigné*; yet the merit of thoſe productions, unluckily, happens to be the topic on which this encomiaſt hath principally enlarged, as a tribute due to the genius of Mr Eccles. M.

Eſſay on the contrarieties of public virtue. 2 s. *T. Davies* —— More merit in the idea of this Eſſay, than in the poetry or the rhyme of it. C.

The rights of ſovereignty aſſerted. An ode. By Thomas Warwick, Eſq; 1 s. *Dodſley.* —— This Ode relates to the proſecution of the war with America; and notwithſtanding its unpromiſing title, it is animated with the ſpirit of poetry. The imagery is picturesque and ſtrongly painted, the ſentiments are well adapted to the ſubject, and there is that abruptneſs in the tranſitions which gives an air of enthuſiaſm to the ſubject. C.

The Engliſh garden; a poem. Book 2. By W. Maſon, M. A. 2 s. *Dodſley.*——Mr Maſon continues his pleaſing undertaking with the ſame happy taſte in reſpect to his principles, and the ſame agreeable vein of poetry, by which the former part of his work [xxxiv. 91.] has been rendered ſo highly acceptable to the votaries of the Sylvan Muſe. M.

Northern Tour; or, Poetical epiſtles. 2 s. *Wilkie* [446.]—Theſe Epiſtles might paſs for poetical with the juvenile author's relations; but the eye of a critic is a very different thing from the eye of a father, or an aunt. Not but that the critic's eye can ſee perfections as well as faults; — and we have with pleaſure obſerved a moral ſtrain of contemplation breaking out here and there, and ſpeaking the goodneſs of the author's heart. C.

The County-Juſtice; a poem. By one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Somerſet. Part 3. [xxxvii. 264.] 1 s. *Becket.*—— The ſame mildneſs and benevolence breathes here as in the former parts. M.

The poems and miſcellaneous compoſitions of Paul Whitehead. With explanatory notes on his writings, and his life written by Capt. Edward Thompſon. 10 s. 6 d. boards. *Kearſley.* —— The poetical writings of the late ingenious Mr Paul Whitehead are ſo well, ſo univerſally known, that any recommendation of them, from us, would be ſuperfluous. M.

Retaliation; a poem [xxxvi. 374.]; with the additions of the Hermit, the Haunch of venison, the Gift, Eſſay on friendſhip, Sabinus and Olinda, Epitaph on Dr Parnel, Two ſongs, and ſeveral other pieces. By Dr Goldſmith. To which is added, ſome account of his life, with explanatory notes and obſervations. 2 s 6 d. *Kearſley.* —— A few pieces, for aught that we know original, collected by the pious induſtry of the bookſeller, which cannot poſſibly do honour to a name ſo well eſtabliſhed. M.

Poetical amuſements at a villa near Bath. Printed for the benefit of the pauper charity in that city. Vol 3. 3 s. *Dilly.*——Good, bad, and indifferent. M.

The Ducheſs of Devonſhire's cow; a poem. 6 d. *Bew* —— Celebrates, in a few ſorry verſes, the benevolence extended by the Ducheſs to the owner of a ſtarved cow. Poets are never more at home than when they praiſe the munificence and generoſity of the great. M.

The Duke of Devonſhire's bull to the Ducheſs of Devonſhire's cow; a poetical epiſtle. 1 s. *Fielding and Co.*——A laugh at the cow-poet—If the libidinous reader looks here for obſcenity, he will be diſappointed. M.

The aſſes looking-glaſs. A fable. Addreſſed to the author of the Aſſes ears [157.], 6 d. *Waters.*——Wants poliſh. M.

The manners of Paphos; or, Triumph of Love. By J Caulfield, Eſq; 3 s. ſewed. *Dilly.*—— In this poem we meet with indubitable marks of a warm but chaſtiſed imagination, which pleaſes by delicate ſentiment, on a ſubject extremely liable to lead a juvenile writer into fallies offenſive to decorum. The deſcriptions likewiſe are picturesque and animated, and the verſification harmonious. C.

Poems on various ſubjects and occaſions. By Mrs Savage. 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed. *Parker.* —— Mrs Savage is conſcious of being "a ſtranger even to the grammar of her native tongue," and calls herſelf "a woman of buſineſs, who is not five minutes alone from morn to night." Her poems are ſuch as juſtify this aſſertion. C.

Poems for Ladies. 3 s. *Donaldſon.* —— Dandelions, daiſies, blue-bottles, and butter cups, collected from ſome little meadow at the foot of Parnaſſus. C.

The Gamblers; a poem: with notes critical and explanatory. 3 s. *Hooper.* —— This poem is ſo repiete with the myſtic terms of the turf and the tables, that it is fit only for the peruſal of adepts. Beſides, it is unintereſting, and not likely to anſwer any moral purpoſe. The Duke of C** has behaved ſo well of late years, that it was certainly wrong to make him the ſtale hero of the poem. M.

The Gamblers; a poem: Canto 2. 1 s. 6 d. *Hooper.* —— Thoſe who wiſh to acquire turfiſh knowledge may read this canto with emolument. It is written with ſpirit, and contains many claſſical alluſions; but, as we ſaid of the firſt part, we know not where to find the *tail hero*. M.

ODE

ODE to MEMORY.

By W. WOTY.

GOddeſs! o'er me diffuſe thy influence,
The world their merit owe to thee,
Their brilliant wit, their ſolid ſenſe,
Thou parent of Ability!
Or ſhall I ſay, to dare the critic's blame,
Ability, and thou, oh Memory! are the ſame.

Whence in the ſenate doth a Tully ſhine!
Whence—but from thy inſpiring ray!
With gems collected from thy mine,
Where long in dark repoſe they lay,
Himſelf he decks, and with thy borrow'd light,
Transforms to lively day th' unmeaning blank of night!

In vain may Science with her pupil ſtray
Thro' ev'ry path in Learning's land;
Science may teach him to ſurvey,
'Tis thine to make him underſtand!
To ſtamp each image on his infant mind,
And poliſh fair the draught his fancy had deſign'd.

Bright emanation of the Solar vaſt!
'Tis thine to range in order true
The phalanx of ideas paſt,
Fit to encounter, and ſubdue,
And into preſent act—then wanted moſt,
Bring out in cloſe array, the formidable hoſt.

Depriv'd of thee, how uſeleſs are the ſchools!
Thou active ſource of all that's great!
Reft of thy aid, the wiſe are fools,
For Logic cools without thy heat,
But glowing by thy flame in depth of thought,
She feels her mind expand, and finds the truth be-wrought.

Ah! what was Swift!—heroic Marlborough what!
When, Memory! thou withdrew thy light?
The god-like mind was all a blot,
And Nature fainted at the ſight!
O thought! to check the mad career of pride!
From which the ſtartl'd Muſe with ſorrow ſhrinks aſide!

But, Goddeſs! independent of the fame
That animates the hero's ſoul,
That ſcreens from death the ſtateſman's name,
And ranks the bard within thy roll,
In humbler ſuit I woo thee to be kind,
No idle vaunter I of large, capacious mind.

Deſcend! and place before my fancy's eye
The play-things of my boyiſh days,
(Tho' thoſe ſometimes have coſt a ſigh),
My little works, my little plays,
When, freed at even from my maſter's chain,
With Mirth, and with my mates, I revell'd o'er the plain.

Bring each delightful, each enchanting ſcene,
To raiſe my ardent wiſhes high,
All that thy careful hand can glean,
And wing my ſpirit to the ſky,
Gay Rapture's long loſt images renew, [view
And hold the landſcape full,—yet fuller to n-

But in the back-ground ſhouldſt thou place
Of forms ill feather'd,—even one, [tra-
One o'er the whole will caſt a ſtain,
Where moſt I wiſh to meet with none.
Oh! take the blemiſh'd picture far away,
Leave me,—for ever leave,—or with good humour ſtay.

Leave me,—ah! no,—ſo ſoon we muſt not part!
That word alarms;—creates deſpair,
And plants a dagger in my heart,
To drink life's ebbing current there!
Stay! for with thee, as heav'n ordains below,
I'll quaff the bowl of joy, or drain the cup of woe!

The CHELSEA PENSIONER.

THE ſtealing hand of ſlowly creeping Time,
Has torn the honours of my head away,
Has blaſted all the bloſſoms of my prime,
And ting'd my ſcanty locks with ſtreaks of grey!

O! could theſe limbs their wonted force regain,
When 'midſt the van at Fontenoy I bled,
When Britiſh valour from th' ill-fated plain,
Slowly retreating, heap'd the field with dead.

Why ſhould I linger here to grief a prey,
While others 'midſt the dang'rous paths of Fame
Where bold Ambition points the arduous way,
To Glory's wreath aſſert their daring claim?

Alike from honour as from danger far,
Why ſhould I linger when my race is done?
And tamely liſten to the voice of war,
Or penſive view the courſe that others run?

Yet let me not repine,—if right I ween,
The welcome ſtep of clay-cold Death is near;
Soon will his friendly hand cloſe my ſad ſcene,
Huſh ev'ry ſigh, and wipe each falling tear!

Stranger, whoe'er thou art whoſe ſteps may ſtray
Theſe gloomy walls and antique tow'rs among,
Where at the eve of their declining day,
In peace repoſe the gallant war-worn throng;

If Virtue o'er thy breaſt exert her ſway,
This tribute may a *ſoldier's* mem'ry crave,—
Let not thy friendly eye diſdain to pay
One pitying tear upon a *poor man's* grave!

MILITARIUS.

The FALL of the LEAF.

Nunc regnat Autumnus.

ANnus its courſe has nearly run,
Life teeming Spring, and Summer's ſun,
Have held ſucceſſive ſway;
Diſrobing Autumn now appears,
Of arb'ral death the ſigns ſhe bears,
Portending its decay.

No

Now falling foliage owns her pow'r,
The trembling branch its mortal hour,
  Seems drooping to confeſs;
Its leafy honours, quiv'ring wait
The blaſts, which ſeal their final date,
  And general doom expreſs.—

Thrown from their verdant ſtate on high,
In with'ring heaps neglected lie
  In ruin on the ground;
True emblem of man's fleeting ſtate,
Whoſe period, in vital date,
  Identical is found.

Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, he
Knows during his mortality,
  And each ſucceſſive change;
His Spring and Summer quickly fly,
Autumnal languors following nigh,
  His wiſeſt plans derange.

Gloom-mark'd Winter's chilling reign,
Aſſerts its pow'r in age and pain,
  And points him to the tomb;
Thrice happy they, whoſe lives well paſt,
Joyful meet the ſcene at laſt,
  And gratulate their doom!

Whoſe ev'ry act, from wilful ſin,
Hath iſſued pure, and govern'd been
  By Virtue's mild controul;
They for celeſtial proſpects clear,
Terreſtrial leave, nor need to fear
  The winter of the ſoul!

Oct. 8. G. S—D.

ELEGY, written at Stanton-Harcourt, in Oxfordſhire, Sept. 24. 1777. [508]

Cadit et Ripheus juſtiſſimus unus
Qui fuit in Teucris, et ſerventiſſimus æqui.

TO view the tombs of ancient Chiefs we came;
To bow where Valour ſleeps on Glory's bed;
Another Harcourt ſoon ſhall add his name,
Soon will his aſhes meet their kindred dead.

Tho' not in fields of fight he paſs'd his age,
Yet inbred courage warm'd his manly heart;
His thought extended o'er Life's ample ſtage,
And knew the ſtateſman's as the warrior's part.

Humanity was mark'd in every ſcene;
To ſave *a little friendly life he died* *.—
As plain as if in courts he ne'er had been,
As if he ne'er had govern'd, void of pride.

To bid the tow'ring firs the bank adorn,
The new-born verdure o'er the lawn to ſpread,
To clothe the cheerleſs heath with golden corn,
To teach the ſocial wood to lift its head,

Was his ambition laſt:—His choſen ſeat,
By loveliеſt banks of Thames, ſo jocund late,
Shall ne'er be preſs'd again by ſtrangers feet,
But memory ſhall awaken Harcourt's fate.

Dis aliter viſum.

* *It is ſaid he periſhed by endeavouring to ſave a little favourite dog from drowning.*

VERSES, written by the late Mr FERDINANDO BROWNE, *of* Loughborough, *and ſaid to be addreſſed to a Miſs* MOLLY HACKEN, *his then ward, a young lady of about nineteen years of age.*

MY dear, dear girl, whene'er mine eye
  But looks upon thy face,
My heart o'erflows with honeſt joy,
  And longs for thy embrace.

Such beauty, innocence, and love,
  Might well an hermit warm:
But, O ye guardian pow'rs above!
  Protect me from the charm.

Unequal years in man and wife
  Will ſoon our peace conſume;
I in the autumn of my life,
  And you in vernal bloom.

How will my tender heart be griev'd
  To ſee your rip'ning fruit,
When I, of leaves and ſap bereav'd,
  Am dying at the root.

May ſome fair youth, untouch'd with vice,
  Thy love and beauty ſhare,
While I among your friends rejoice,
  And bleſs the happy pair.

For me, with patience let me toil
  Thro' miſery and pain;
Weary of life, to ſleep awhile,
  Then ſpring to joy again.

EPITAPH on SAMUEL FOOTE, Eſq;
[From SHAKESPEARE]

Here lies the body of
The ENGLISH ARISTOPHANES!
A fellow
Of infinite jeſt,
Of
Moſt excellent fancy.
Alas!
Where are his gibes now!
His gambols, his ſongs,
His
Flaſhes of merriment,
Which
Were wont to ſet the table in a roar?
Not one, now,
To mock his own grinning!
We could have better ſpared a better man.
He was
One of the beſt actors in the world,
Either for
Tragedy, Comedy, Hiſtory, Paſtoral, or Farce,
He held
The mirror up,
And
Shew'd Scorn her own image.
He was the abſtract—and brief chronicle of the times.—
In ſhort,
For the law of wit—and the liberty,
He was
The Only Man!

H.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA. [501.]

"*Peterſburg, Sept.* 23. On Sunday laſt an inundation happened here, more extenſive and deſtructive than has ever been remembered in theſe parts. A violent hurricane of wind at Weſt South-Weſt, which began about two o'clock in the morning, raiſed the waters, in the ſhort time of four hours, to the height of fourteen feet above the ordinary level of the Neva; by which the whole town, and a great extent of the flat country in the neighbourhood, was rapidly overflowed. The water remained about half an hour at its extreme height, and the wind getting a little to the northward between ſix and ſeven o'clock, it returned in a very ſhort time to its uſual bounds. It is impoſſible to eſtimate, with any degree of exactneſs, the loſs which the ſtate and individuals have ſuffered. The number of perſons drowned muſt amount to ſeveral hundreds. In the beſt parts of the town many houſes are unroofed, and the loſs of liquors and other proviſions in the cellars and lower apartments is very great. In the ſhops (which are all in the ſame quarter of the town) goods were deſtroyed to a very conſiderable amount. In the gardens of the Summer-palace great numbers of the fineſt trees are broken, or torn up by the roots. The lower ſkirts of the town, where the houſes are moſtly of wood, and inhabited by the poorer ſort of people, preſented a ſcene of deſolation which can be more eaſily imagined than deſcribed. Many perſons were drowned in their beds, and others, who ſought for ſafety from the waters on the roofs of their houſes, were carried from thence by the violence of the wind; and thoſe who eſcaped with life were left deſtitute of habitations and effects. Great damage is done at the quay of the exchange, and to the lower magazines and warehouſes. Numbers of barks, laden with iron, hemp, grain, wood, &c. to a very great amount, were ſtaved, ſunk, or driven in pieces into the ſtreets or fields. Several large veſſels, lying between this place and Cronſtadt, were driven aſhore into woods and gardens. Many of the country-houſes in the neighbourhood are deſtroyed. The village of Catherinenhoff, and ſome others on the ſame coaſt, were entirely ſwept away, with all the cattle; and many lives were loſt there, as well as on the ſide of the Galley Haven, where the ground is very low. The great bridge of boats over the Neva was carried away, and moſt of the bridges in the town, except thoſe on the new ſtone quay, (no part of which has ſuffered any material damage) were torn up. We have the ſatisfaction, however, to hear, that little or no damage has been done to the works or ſhipping at Cronſtadt.—According to accurate obſervations it appears, that the waters roſe a foot and a half higher than in the great inundation which happened here in the year 1752.—The plays at the court-theatre are ſtopped for ſome time on account of this public calamity. Arrangements are taking to give all poſſible relief to the poor ſufferers." *Lond. gaz.*

A letter from the Rev. Dr Forſter, who accompanied the Ducheſs of Kingſton to Peterſburg, gives an affecting account of this dreadful hurricane, viz.

"Dear SIR, *Peterſburg, Sept.* 14.

THIS imperial city, which bids ſo fair for extenſive empire, hath had a providential eſcape from general ruin. You muſt not expect a long detail of particulars; for, to confeſs the truth, I am ſcarcely recovered from the panic with which the inhabitants of this place have been ſeized. Partial inundations are not uncommon here: but the late hurricane brought on ſomething ſo very like a ſecond deluge, that a poſtdiluvian, having the firſt in remembrance, would have been apprehenſive for the conſequences. The whole city of Peterſburg was overflowed, the waters were raiſed fourteen feet perpendicular, in a very ſhort time. They came in to the windows of the houſes, and the horſes were carried by the violence of the torrent, from the ſtables into the parlours. The ſeveral bridges were entirely borne down, and the people were obliged to employ boats to convey them through the ſtreets. Forty houſes were carried away, and every one of the inhabitants periſhed. Several ſhips which lay near the Ducheſs of Kingſton's yacht, were forced, by the irreſiſtible impetuoſity of the torrent, upon the ſummit of a wood, and there they remained. I have ſeen ſeveral in this ſituation. That moſt beautiful yacht, which brought me here, is now only a miſerable wreck. She loſt her anchors, cables, rudder, maſts, rigging, and boats. She was driven on a ſand-bank, where ſhe now lies, with only four inches depth of water. Had ſhe not

not been ſtrong beyond exception, ſhe would have been dathed to pieces. But Batſon built her as if he foreſaw the difficulties ſhe would have to encounter.*

Beſides the almoſt infinite damage occaſioned by the inundation, the hurricane hath not been an elemental idler in miſchief. A number of houſes have been blown down. The churches have been damaged. The palace hath been injured. In ſhort, by ſea all things look like the *exuviæ* of a flood, and by land every thing bears the veſtiges of deſolation.

You may judge of my feelings on this occaſion. They are ſuch, I truſt, as Chriſtian philoſophy inſpires. What is this ſublunary ſtate of things! what are thrones, princedoms, empires, and all the mighty efforts of human greatneſs! It is but for the elements to rage one moment, and we are ſwept from Earth's ſurface. Inſtead of being filled with fair forms, creation becomes an univerſal blank.

Adieu, my dear Sir; and as you know the ſincere eſteem I entertain for men of ſublime genius, I rely on your always making my reſpects acceptable to your friend Dr Schomberg."

Among many diſaſters mentioned in a letter, dated, Peterſburg, Sept. 24. are theſe. "The rapidity of the river was beyond all conception: it carried every thing before it, making a moſt dreadful havock, and roaring with a noiſe not eaſily to be deſcribed.—I ſaw a poor man, with his wife and two daughters, getting out at a window, when a guſt of wind blew down the houſe, and all were killed, except the man, who ſurvived three days.—A poor young lady, in fixing a rope to deſcend by, was killed by the falling of the roof of another houſe; and two other perſons in the ſaid houſe loſt their lives.—I was much ſhocked to ſee the dead body of one of the handſomeſt of women floating on the waters. The wind and ſtream conveyed her to a wreck on which myſelf and ſome others ſtood; and we were diſpoſed to flatter ourſelves ſhe might have ſymptoms of life; but a contuſion on her head ſoon baniſhed every ſentiment of that kind."

"*Peterſburg, Oct.* 3. The Empreſs has given orders to the college of admiralty, to cauſe neceſſary precautions to be taken, that the inhabitants of this place be timely informed in caſe of any future inundation. The ſignals agreed on have been already made public. A number of large boats are to be kept in readineſs to ſuccour the inhabitants of thoſe quarters which may be overflowed."

FRANCE.

* [A letter, dated, Whitchurch, July 23. gives the following deſcription of this yacht. "I was yeſterday at Deptford, to ſee the Ducheſs of Kingſton's yacht, which ſailed for Calais yeſterday. It is a ſumptuous affair, fit for the Cleopatra of this age. She has two rooms thirty feet by twenty. The dining-room below, with every kind of convenience that luxury can ſuggeſt: A ſideboard table, with drawers and compartments for glaſs bottles, every thing lined with baize; by pulling out the drawers, the ſideboard is readily laid. Her drawing room is over this, and the ſame ſize, hung with crimſon ſilk damaſk, window-curtains the ſame, with gilt moulding and cornice; four looking glaſs doors; at the end next her chamber, which goes out of it, is a gilt urn or vaſe, which is the fire-place; four large ſophas and cabriellet chairs crimſon and gold; two circular inlaid card-tables; and at the bottom of the room a moſt ſumptuous organ, with four large barrels, to play of itſelf, and a row of keys for the fingers; it is in a magnificent caſe of green and gold, with panels of cut glaſs ſilvered, the moſt elegant thing you ever ſaw; it looks like a beautiful grotto of ice, for the front goes in like an old-faſhioned beaufet, which is ſupported by cut-glaſs columns, and lined with looking-glaſs; a moſt ſtrange piece of furniture to go to ſea; for undoubtedly the firſt roll ſhe takes, every thing ſmaſhes at once. The organ builder was there, and played on it; it coſt *only* a thouſand guineas. The bedchamber is all crimſon and gold; and a moſt beautiful looking-glaſs behind her dreſſing-table, ſhuts down with folding tops; and contains every neceſſary article for a fine lady; ſo extravagantly convenient, that I think ſhe muſt be puzzled to find any thing that is not before her: on one ſide is a bathing room, and on the other a cloſet."

"*Calais, Aug.* 8. Yeſterday morning, about four o'clock, the Ducheſs of Kingſton quitted this place. She was conveyed in her own barge to her ſhip, which lay in the road, about a league diſtant from the harbour. The Ducheſs was accompanied by a ſelect party of her friends. When the boat which attended to convey them back to Calais quitted the ſhip, the ſailors vociferated, *Vive le Roi! Vive la Ducheſſe!* which ſalute being returned, the ſhip hoiſted her colours, and proceeded, with a very fair wind, for Peterſburg, in conſequence of a letter of invitation from the Empreſs."

FRANCE. [502.]

"*Paris, Oct.* 4. A ſoldier's wife, named Souchot, about thirty-nine years of age, low in ſtature, and very deformed in perſon, felt the pains of labour, and ſent for Mr Sigault to deliver her. She had before conceived four children, but was never able to bring them forth, and the ſurgeons were therefore obliged to bring them away in pieces. The moſt celebrated phyſicians in Paris had unanimouſly agreed, that ſhe never could be delivered of a live child, unleſs by means of the Cæſarean operation.—M. Sigault, aſſiſted by M. Alphonſe le Roy, tried the experiment of cutting the ſymphiſis. The aperture was only about three inches long. The child came ſafely to the world, and the whole was performed in four minutes and a half.—The faculty receiving intelligence of the affair, appointed Meſſ. Deſcemet and Grandelas to inſpect into it, and attend the patient. The day after the operation was performed, ſeveral doctors were preſent at the dreſſing, ſaw with pleaſure the union of the parts that had been cut, and declared, that the woman was in a fair way of recovery, and the child in perfect health.—This plain, ſimple, and eaſy method, is attended with very little pain; will ſoon cauſe the Cæſarean operation to be entirely exploded; and the community will be indebted to the great talents of M. Sigault for the lives of thouſands of children and mothers, whom his diſcovery will reſcue from death."

SPAIN. [382.]

"*Cadiz, Sept.* 10. An officer diſpatched by Don Cevallos, from the colony of St Sacrament [382.], has brought advice, that the governor of that place had ſurrendered at diſcretion, on the 4th of June laſt, Gen. Cevallos having ſo blocked it up that it could receive no ſuccour. The number of the priſoners amounted to 7000, including the inhabitants able to bear arms. In the place was found a numerous artillery, with an immenſe quantity of military ſtores. Three merchant-ſhips and ſome other veſſels that were in the port were taken, the cargoes of which are eſtimated at a very great value."

"*London, Oct.* 16. We learn from Madrid, that on the 8th of Auguſt a tranſlation of ſome paſſages in Dr Robertſon's Hiſtory of America [302.], and a diſſertation on that work, having been read in a meeting of the Royal Academy of Hiſtory, the Academy with one voice elected Dr Robertſon a member of that ſociety, "in teſtimony (as their minutes bear) of their approbation of the induſtry and care with which he has applied to the ſtudy of Spaniſh Hiſtory, and as a recompence for his merit in having contributed ſo much to illuſtrate and ſpread the knowledge of it among foreign nations, by his Hiſtories of the reign of Charles V. and of the Diſcovery and Conqueſt of America, the two æras in the annals of Spain the moſt memorable, and the moſt fertile in extraordinary events." The Academy, at the ſame time, appointed one of its members to tranſlate the Hiſtory of America into Spaniſh.—This occurrence is a confirmation of what Dr Robertſon aſſerts in his laſt work, that the ſentiments of the Spaniards are gradually becoming more liberal and more enlarged than thoſe of their anceſtors."

ENGLAND. [504.]

In the beginning of September, orders were given for a general muſter and return to be made of the militia in every county in England, and for all vacancies to be filled up.

Before the middle of October, the Pitterell war-ſloop, with ſeveral engineers and draughtſmen on board, ſailed to make a ſurvey of all the ſouthern coaſts of England; returns of which are to be made for the inſpection of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Lieut. John Bouchier, of the Druid war-ſloop, (which, with the Camel and Weaſle, were convoying the Weſt-India homeward bound fleet, 115 ſail), in a letter to the admiralty, dated at Spithead, Oct. 3. gives the following account. "On the 4th of September, in lat. 40. 33. N. long. 50. 27. W. at half paſt four o'clock in the evening, we diſcovered a ſtrange ſail on our larboard quarter, bearing weſt, and ſteering for us. We were then (from the irregularity of the fleet) about five miles diſtant from the Camel, to windward, repeating the ſignal for the convoy to go under the Camel's ſtern, and obliging thoſe ſhips to bear down; the Weaſle at a great diſtance to leeward, and out of our ſight. We cleared ſhip for action, and turned all hands to quarters. At five o'clock ſhe came within piſtol-ſhot, when I could plainly perceive her to be a rebel-

privateer, mounting 38 or 40 guns, her decks and tops full of men. She hailed, and defired us to ſtrike to the honour of the Congreſs's colours, hoiſted her enſign, and began to engage. The firſt broadſide ſent a ſhot through Capt. Carteret's thigh-bone, and killed the maſter. — I then took the command on the quarter deck, and continued the action. At half paſt five ſhe came cloſe alongſide, and kept an irregular but very hot firing. At ſix ſhe made a-head. I attempted to do the ſame, and kept her broadſide on; but the ſhattered condition of the rigging rendered the ſails almoſt uſeleſs to the ſhip. As the head-ſails only were of ſervice, we edged away, and kept her nearly on our bow till twenty minutes paſt ſix. She then had the wind abaft, ſheered off, hauled down her colours, and made ſail. I attempted to wear ſhip, and take her; but the rigging being entirely ſhot to pieces, could not bring her round. I then tried to make what ſail I could, and purſue the enemy; but found moſt of the maſts and yards wounded, and the rigging, &c. as in the incloſed defect of the ſhip, with four feet ten inches water in the hold. — At half paſt ſeven we brought to, with our foreſail and mizen on our larboard tack, to plug the ſhot-holes between wind and water, clear the wreck, and pump the ſhip out. — I then perceived another rebel-privateer laying to, bearing S. S. W. ſix or ſeven miles off, and, by her appearance, I ſuppoſe ſhe mounted about twenty guns. The Camel was then in chace about two or three miles diſtant: ſoon after the Weaſle ſpoke to us, and gave chace alſo.— The firſt broadſide which was fired killed the maſter and wounded Capt. Carteret in the left thigh, of which he died next morning, after undergoing an amputation. I ſhould do the greateſt injuſtice was I to omit acquainting their Lordſhips, that although Capt. Carteret was ſo dangerouſly wounded, it was with great difficulty he could be perſuaded to quit the deck: his fortitude and intrepidity was ſuch, that he wiſhed to have remained on deck to ſee the ſervice performed; but the loſs of blood was ſo great, it was abſolutely neceſſary to carry him to the ſurgeon. And I ſhould be wanting in gratitude and juſtice, if I omitted to mention the remarkable bravery of the officers, ſeamen, and marines, during the action, and the alertneſs they ſhewed, with the fatigue they went through, to put the ſhip in a ſtate of ſervice, when action was hourly expected for three days and nights the rebels were in ſight. — Incloſed you have a liſt of the killed and wounded, viz. Killed: John Wilſon the maſter, 1 ſeamen, 3 marines, and a boy. Died of their wounds on or before Sept. 21. Peter Carteret, Eſq; commander, 1 invalid, 2 ſeamen, and 1 marine. Wounded: John Wiggan, maſter's mate; James Nicholſon, lieutenant of marines; Nicholas Pouliſon, ſurgeon's mate; 12 ſeamen, 5 marines, and a boy. All the names are in the papers. It was the Raleigh privateer of 36 guns that engaged the Druid, and the latter had but 14 guns."

Vice-Adm. John Montagu, commander in chief on the Newfoundland ſtation, writes thus to the admiralty, from on board the Romney, at St John's, Aug. 25. "On the 15th inſt. Lieut. Lloyd, commanding his Majeſty's armed ſloop Penguin, of ten carriage guns, ten ſwivels, and 45 men, in the lat. 45. 10. on the banks of Newfoundland, fell in with an American brig privateer of Beverly, called the Retaliation, commanded by Eleazar Giles, mounted with 12 carriage guns (four of which were ſix-pounders) 11 ſwivels, and two organ-guns, and 66 men; and after a ſmart engagement of an hour and an half, took her, and brought her into this port the 20th inſt. The Penguin had one man killed, the maſter, midſhipman, and five men wounded. The privateer had two men killed, the commander and 11 others wounded. The hulls, ſails, and rigging of both were very much ſhattered."

Capt. Hughes of his Majeſty's ſhip Centaur, writes thus to the admiralty, dated at ſea, Oct. 16. "On the 12th inſt. I fell in with and took an American ſchooner, called the Betſey, from Nantz, bound to Edington in North Carolina, laden with gunpowder, arms, tents, and woollens, for the uſe of the rebel-army; ſalt, and ſeveral other articles; the whole conſigned to the Congreſs; and I have ſent the ſaid prize into the port of Plymouth under the charge of the firſt lieutenant of the Centaur."

By an order of council of Oct. 24. the bounties to volunteer ſeamen, and the rewards for diſcovering ſeamen who ſecrete themſelves, and the encouragement to landmen to enter into the ſea-ſervice

[451.], are continued from the 31ſt of October to the 31ſt of December.

The pay which ſailors receive on board the outward-bound merchantmen at this time was hardly ever exceeded. The crimps who furniſh the captains with them, receive a guinea and a half a-man, and the ſailor's demand is 3l. 15s. a-month, and a month's advance.

On Monday, Oct. 6. a battalion of the firſt regiment of foot-guards had a field-day in Hyde-park. After they were diſmiſſed, Col. Woodford, with four ſerjeants and four corporals, went into the ring, to make trial of a new method of firing when laid flat on their bellies on the ground, and then rolling themſelves on their backs to prime and load, and advance and retreat on all fours.

The Duke of Glouceſter, attended by his Ducheſs and family, arrived at Glouceſter-houſe on the 24th of October, from Italy. Their Royal Highneſſes left England in July 1775 [xxxvii. 457.]. The Duke has been long in ſo bad a ſtate of health that his recovery was almoſt deſpaired of. His illneſs was ſaid to be the evil, and that it diſcharged itſelf internally. Dr Jebb and Mr Adair went from England to attend him. In the worſt ſtage of his diſorder he was ſupported for ſeveral days by ſmall portions of potatoes and cream beat up together, not being able to retain any other kind of aliment. His R. Highneſs is ſtill weak, but there are hopes of his recovery.

Dr Wolf, of Dantzick, has lately preſented to the Royal Society a portrait of Copernicus, exactly copied from an original picture in the collection of the late Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

"*London, Sept.* 6. Mrs Barry, the celebrated actreſs, who arrived from Dublin a few days ſince, is, we hear, engaged with the managers of Covent-garden theatre at a ſalary of eleven hundred pounds for the ſeaſon." —— A correſpondent aſks, Could not ſuch incomes afford to be taxed?

On Sunday, Sept. 14. during the time of divine ſervice, the people in Mancheſter and the places adjacent were thrown into the utmoſt conſternation by a violent ſhock of an earthquake, attended with a rumbling noiſe like thunder at a diſtance. The windows and doors of ſome houſes were burſt open by it, and ſome chimnies were thrown down; but though it was felt for more than thirty miles round, little or no damage, that we have yet heard of, enſued.

It is remarked, that this earthquake happened about the time of the deſtructive inundation at Peterſburg. [553.]

A great number of inſects, reſembling caterpillars, with feet and black heads, were lately diſcovered in moſt of the hay-ſtacks in Otley, Yorkſhire, and its neighbourhood, ſuppoſed to have ſprung from inſect-ſeed on the hay when put together.

Ireland. [50.]

The parliament met on Tueſday, Oct. 14.—John Earl of Buckinghamſhire, the new Lord Lieutenant, opened the ſeſſions with the following ſpeech.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to honour me with a moſt diſtinguiſhed mark of his confidence in appointing me to the government of Ireland: With eaſe he might have found an abler miniſter; with difficulty one more anxiouſly ſolicitous to juſtify his choice in meriting your approbation.

Influenced by that benevolent ſpirit which may juſtly command the affections of all his ſubjects, his inſtructions to me are, to co-operate with his parliament in every meaſure which can promote the improvement, inſure the happineſs, and cheriſh the true intereſts, of this kingdom.

The increaſe of his Majeſty's Royal Family, by the birth of a princeſs, cannot but be conſidered as a moſt pleaſing and intereſting event.

With very particular ſatisfaction I hear of the conſiderable progreſs which agriculture is daily making; and that the great ſource of the proſperity of this country, the linen manufacture, continues to flouriſh. No objects can more juſtly claim your conſideration.

The educating the diſtreſſed children of the nation in ſound principles, and the early training them to habits of uſeful labour, is of ſuch importance, that I muſt not omit recommending the Proteſtant charter-ſchools to your protection.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

That you may be perfectly apprized of the true ſtate of your affairs, I have directed the proper officers to lay the national accounts before you; thoroughly confident, that your wiſdom, your zeal for the honour of his Majeſty's government, and your attachment to the eſſen-

tial

tial welfare of this kingdom, will induce you to make ſuch a proviſion as may be ſuitable to the preſent circumſtances of your country, and the exigencies of the public ſervice.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I decline making any profeſſions relative to my future conduct: it is by the tenor of my actions that the character of my adminiſtration muſt be determined."

The Houſes of Lords and Commons having reſolved upon humble addreſſes to the King, the ſame, together with addreſſes from both Houſes to the Lord Lieutenant, were preſented to his Excellency on the 16th. As they contain nothing but what might be expected from a loyal parliament in anſwer to the ſpeech, it is unneceſſary to give extracts.

The addreſs to the King was moved for by the Earl of Ely;—that to the Lord Lieutenant by Lord Longford; who concluded his ſpeech thus: "I am well pleaſed that his Excellency makes no profeſſions of his future conduct, but refers you for the character of his adminiſtration to the general tenor of his conduct. This was the ſtyle and language of that great ornament of human nature, and the beſt governor this country ever ſaw, the late Earl of Cheſterfield; this was the principle that pervaded his adminiſtration, the improvement and commerce of this country: a fair proſpect is now opened to your Lordſhips; and I hope that long arrear of promiſes, and augmentations of the penſion-liſt, will not be handed over by the preſent Lord Lieutenant to his ſucceſſor."

Ld Montmorres. "A word, my Lords, and but a word, upon the ſpeech delivered by the new Viceroy this day from the throne, and the addreſs that has been moved in conſequence of it by the Noble Earl.

After having experienced the favour of this aſſembly ſo often, and for ſuch a length of time, and that too at a premature and early period of my life, (if I am to reaſon from the paſt), perhaps a moment's indulgence will be allowed to me now.

It is not, my Lords, with a deſign to ſay a word that may lead towards a debate, or to excite oppoſition to the preſent queſtion, that I appear once more before your Lordſhips; it is to expreſs my approbation of a ſpeech, in which not a word is ſaid to engage the aſſent and approbation of parliament to that miſchievous conteſt which is depending on the other ſide the Atlantic; a war, in my judgement, unjuſt and unneceſſary in its commencement,—abſurd and ridiculous in its conduct,—ruinous and deſtructive in its conſequences, unleſs Providence ſhould interfere with a ſtrong hand, and ſave the empire from perdition.

It muſt give, I am ſure, much ſatisfaction to all friends to their country; and among that claſs of men, though it may be preſumptuous, I think I have ſome right to rank myſelf, from a life uniformly devoted to its intereſts; I ſay, it muſt give great pleaſure to them to think we are led to enter into no engagements to ſupport ſuch a war; a war carried on by a ſet of wanderers and knights-errant on the American coaſts.

Had a word of that kind been mentioned, I was prepared to have entered into the diſcuſſion, and to have entered my proteſt againſt any meaſure of that ſort.

So much for the addreſs to his Majeſty; as to the addreſs moved to the new Viceroy, it comes ſtrongly recommended by the Noble Lord who moved it, and I think every compliment is due to him. I believe him, as yet, as irreproachable in public as he is amiable and exemplary in private life.

My Lords, before I ſit down, I muſt repeat the ſatisfaction which I am ſure this will give to a Noble Duke, to a Noble Earl, whoſe principles, with regard to the conſtitution, are purity itſelf, and other Noble Lords, that the exceptionable clauſes about America, in the ſpeech of the late Viceroy [xxxvii. 725.] are omitted in this; that our lives and fortunes are no longer committed in the American cruſade: for my own part, I am ſure, if my opinion is of the leaſt moment, I do not heſitate to give an entire aſſent and approbation to the motion of the Noble Earl."

The exports from Ireland from November 1775 to May 1. 1777, exceeded in value the ſeveral imports upwards of 600,000l.

On Tueſday, June 17. an elegant tomb, erected in St Michael's church-yard, Dublin, to the memory of Dr Charles Lucas [xxxiii. 614.], many of whoſe friends attended, was opened.—The following is the inſcription upon it. To

To the Memory of
CHARLES LUCAS, M. D.
Formerly one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament
For the city of Dublin,
Whoſe incorruptible Integrity, unconquered Spirit,
Juſt Judgement, and glorious Perſeverance,
In the great Cauſe
Of LIBERTY, VIRTUE, and his COUNTRY,
Endeared him to his grateful Conſtituents,
This Tomb-ſtone is placed
Over his much reſpected Remains, as a ſmall
Yet ſincere tribute of remembrance, by one of
His Fellow-citizens and Conſtituents,
Sir EDWARD NEWENHAM, Knight.

LUCAS! Hibernia's friend, her joy, and pride,
Her powerful bulwark, and her ſkilful guide,
Firm in the Senate, ſteady to his truſt,
Unmov'd by fear, and obſtinately juſt.
CHARLES LUCAS, born 26th of September 1713,
Died November 4. 1771.

"*Dublin, Oct.* 11. Four veſſels arrived in this kingdom ſince May laſt, with flax-ſeed from New York, under the protection of Gen. Sir William Howe's paſs, and could not be admitted to entry by the commiſſioners of the revenue; but on ſpecial application of the Lord Lieutenant to the privy-council in England, an order was obtained, and ſent to the commiſſioners of the revenue here, directing that theſe veſſels be admitted to entry; which has been complied with, and the flax-ſeed and other goods landed, and delivered to the proprietors, without any additional charge."

Wexford, Oct. 4. On Friday evening laſt, about four o' clock, the earth, for almoſt a mile ſquare, beginning at the church of Caſtle Ellis, and terminating at Oulart, appeared to receive a very great ſhock, which was immediately ſucceeded by an unequal whirlwind, levelling houſes, trees, corn, hay-ſtacks, &c. in its courſe."

"*Kinſale, Oct.* 6. An expreſs is arrived here from Bandon, giving an account of an earthquake having been felt there the 1ſt inſt. at noon; that the inhabitants left the town, but that no damage was done by it but the falling of a ſtack of chimnies."

Miſs Mary Max, an heireſs of a large fortune, was carried off againſt her conſent, Aug. 7. from Caſhel county, to England, and afterwards to France, by a young gentleman of the county of Kilkenny. She is only thirteen years of age, and a ward. Her guardians have offered a reward of 1000 l. for apprehending the father and ſon, who were the principals in carrying her off. They were near being taken by Sir John Fielding's men at Brighthelmſtone, from whence they ſailed in the packet.

On Sunday, Oct. 5. at Moyra, a whole family were murdered, except a ſervant-girl, who eſcaped by concealing herſelf under a bed. The murderers were ſoon after diſcovered (five in number) in the following manner. After committing the horrid fact, the villains went off with their booty, leaving a little dog locked up in one of the rooms. From this creature the neighbours cut off the ear, and ſet him a-running: they followed; and he brought them to the houſe where the villains were ſharing the plunder.

John Duff, ſentenced for robbing the mail, was executed at St Stephen's green, Dublin, July 23.; and after hanging the uſual time, was cut down, put into a coffin, and carried away by his friends. He was let blood in a field, and brought alive to a cabin near Milltown; where being too plentifully ſupplied with whiſkey, the bandage came off his arm in the night, and a violent hæmorrhage enſued, of which he died about three o'clock next morning, moſt ſolemnly declaring his innocence.

SCOTLAND. [507.]

In our laſt [507.] we took notice of the annoyance given to trade by American privateers on our coaſts, and of the preparations making to oppoſe them.—— The Katie, Capt. Clarke, and the Aliſon, Capt. Jamieſon, two of the three armed veſſels fitted out at Greenock [507.], put to ſea on the 19th of July, and returned on the 26th, having ſeen none of the privateers during their cruiſe. The third veſſel was left behind, owing, 'tis ſaid, to a troubleſome fellow to whom ſhe belonged, who was going to run away with her, after the committee had manned and fitted her completely.

"*Air, July* 15. The inhabitants of this town met on Monday laſt, in conſequence of advertiſements read out in the churches on Sunday, and enrolled themſelves to carry arms in defence of the town. Accordingly they aſſembled on Tueſday with their arms and accoutrements, and are to continue embodied till the town is out of danger from the American privateers, who preſently infeſt the weſt coaſt."

"*White-*

"*Whitehaven, July* 15. In conſequence of a petition from this town, Capt. Botterel, regulating officer here, has received notice, that, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, two ſhips of war and a ſloop are to cruiſe in this channel, between the Mull of Galloway and Kintyre."

By a letter dated July 15. the ſecretary of the Admiralty informed the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, that the Lords of the Admiralty had, on receiving information of the Miſſing rebel-privateer having taken ſeven ſhips in the Iriſh channel, immediately ordered the Burford man of war, of 70 guns, at Plymouth, and the Fowey, of 24 guns, at Spithead, to proceed, with all poſſible diſpatch, into the Iriſh channel, in queſt of the ſaid privateer, as well as to ſcour the channel of any others that may infeſt it, and to protect the trade of his Majeſty's ſubjects. The ſecretary added, That their Lordſhips had, prior to the above information, ordered the Albion, of 74 guns, the Exeter, of 64, and the Ceres ſloop, for the like purpoſe; and that they were all ſailed from England ſeveral days. The Arethuſa was ordered to proceed thither, to cruiſe between the Mull of Kintyre and Galloway and Belfaſt loch.

Le Courageux, an American privateer, came into Cromarty bay July 5. rifled ſeveral ſhips entering the harbour, and took from the Two Brothers, Gibbon, four picked hands, leaving Capt. Gibbon but two and a boy to ſteer in with. She had been on the coaſt to the northward ſome time, and had ſunk ſeveral veſſels in the Orkneys. She waited for another privateer of 28 guns, and both were to look after the homeward-bound Greenlandmen.

In the morning of Aug. 6. the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh received, by expreſs, an affidavit, emitted, at Dunbar, the day before, by George Brown, mariner; importing, that on the 28th of July, the Fanny of Berwick, (on board of which Brown was), loaded with deals, from Chriſtiana in Norway, for Berwick, was taken by the Tartar frigate, John Graham commander, ſaid to be from Boſton, and carrying 24 guns, ſix and nine pounders, and about 140 men, about ten leagues off the Naize of Norway; that on the morning of the ſame day the ſaid frigate had taken a three-maſted veſſel belonging to Alloa, loaded with timber, from Memel to Port Glaſgow; that, ſome days before, ſhe had taken a veſſel from the Greenland ſeas, belonging to Liverpool, with four whales; that on the evening of July 28. the commander of the frigate gave liberty to the crews of the three veſſels he had taken, to proceed to Britain, giving them the Alloa ſhip to carry them thither; that, on the 29th of July, the frigate, being ſtill in ſight, took a brig belonging to Whitby, and then made ſail after the Alloa ſhip, and put the crew of the brig on board her alſo; and that on the ſame day the frigate burnt the two veſſels belonging to Berwick and Whitby, having before manned the Liverpool Greenlandman, and ſent her to America.

And in the morning of Aug. 11. his Lordſhip received, alſo by expreſs, from the Earl Fife, at Duff-houſe, a depoſition, emitted, at Banff, Aug. 8. by John Walker, maſter of the Charming Jeany of Workington, Cumberland; importing, that about the middle of July the deponent ſailed from Memel, loaded with log and balk timber of fir, for Workington; that he was about three weeks at ſea, when he fell in with, off the Fair iſland, lying between Orkney and Shetland, on Sunday before the date, and was taken by, the Tartar privateer of Boſton, Capt. Graham, who had in poſſeſſion the Royal Bounty Greenlandman of Leith, having one fiſh, and the Janet of Irvine, loaded with deals and tar from Bergen; that Capt. Graham took about 80 barrels of tar out of the Janet, to make room for the crews of the Greenlandman and Charming Jeany, whom he put on board the Janet, to take land where they pleaſed, leaving the reſt of the cargo on board; that theſe crews conſiſted of fifty-four men, beſides which the privateer detained ſeven of the Greenlandman's crew, and one from each of the other two ſhips; that the privateer had taken, by the account given the deponent, ſeven other veſſels, one of whom, a Liverpool Greenlandman, ſhe ſent to America, and put the crew aſhore, two or three ſhe deſtroyed, and ſent the others to France; that the privateer had on board ſeveral men of the ſhips ſo taken, who had entered volunteers, and the deponent was told, when on board the privateer, that he would be fought by his own countrymen, or words to that purpoſe, and the men who had entered volunteers ſeemed full of ſpirits at the

the hopes of booty; that the deponent was forty-eight hours on board the privateer, was civilly treated, and the captain endeavoured to inlift him, and uſed arguments with his men; that he kept by force a lad of the deponent's crew, but none elſe; that the deponent heard, that the captain of the privateer intended to land, or do miſchief, upon the iſlands of Orkney and Shetland, and it was ſaid by ſeveral of the privateer's crew, one of them a native of Orkney, that they meant to pillage theſe iſlands; and that the deponent was put aſhore in the harbour of Down, in the morning of Aug. 8. by Capt. Alexander of the Janet, along with the reſt of his crew, except five, who remained on board, in order to go home.

Capt. James Wilſon, of the Royal Bounty, emitted a declaration on the ſame day, Aug. 8. before the magiſtrates of Banff, which agrees with what was related by G. Brown and Capt. Walker. Capt. Wilſon ſays, that he was taken on the 31ſt of July, off North Ronaldſay, bearing about 25 leagues weſt; that Capt. Graham told, his complement of men was 240, but Capt. Wilſon thinks he had not above 100, and that the Tartar is about 300 tons burden; that Capt. Graham ſaid, he ſailed from Boſton about the beginning of May, in company with other eight privateers, and parted from them in two or three days by a gale of wind; that, Aug. 2. being then about eighteen leagues eaſt of Lerwick in Shetland, Capt. Graham gave the Janet of Irvine, William Alexander maſter, to carry the priſoners aſhore; that Capt. Graham told Capt. Wilſon he intended to plunder the towns in Shetland and Orkney; and that, ſo far as Capt. Wilſon could learn, or diſcover, the crew of the privateer were Engliſh, Iriſh, Scots, Dutch, French, and Swedes, and many of them from Shetland and Orkney.

Capt. Graham, it is ſaid, told his priſoners, that he ſerved laſt war on board the Tartar, Capt. Lockhart; that at the concluſion of the war he went to America, and was well ſettled in Long iſland, but the King's troops had taken and deſtroyed every thing he had, and uſed his wife and family extremely ill, which obliged him to take this diſagreeable command; that ſince he ſailed from Boſton, he had an engagement with a King's ſhip of 18 guns upwards of an hour, in which he had one man killed, and his firſt lieutenant mortally wounded, and that the King's ſhip ſheered off; and that he had retaken an American ſhip in her paſſage to England, which had been captured by one of the King's cruiſers. The ſecond lieutenant of the privateer, it is ſaid, was formerly a keelman in Newcaſtle, and had been tranſported for theft: he is a very rough-looking man, has ſeveral cuts on his face, and one hand appears to have been cut acroſs the wriſt.—Hemp, flax, ſail-cloth, and linen ſhips, are what the Tartar wants: other ſhips ſhe burns: ſhe ranſoms none.

At the deſire of the Hon. Capt. Charles Napier, commanding ſea-officer at Leith [53.], the merchants concerned in the trade of the port of Leith had a meeting in Lawſon's coffee-houſe, Aug. 15. to take under conſideration what would be the moſt effectual method of protecting the trade of this country. By letters from the admiralty it appeared, that government was inclined to give every neceſſary aid; and that the uſual ſums allowed for fitting out, manning, and victualling, two or three ſhips of 400 tons, to carry not under 20 guns each, would be paid. A plan on that footing was adopted; and ſome explanations were directed to be aſked from the admiralty.

The Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh received a letter, dated, *Admiralty-office, Sept. 6.* viz.

"My Lord, I have communicated to my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, your letter of the 22d paſt, ſignifying the requeſt of the town-council of Edinburgh, that ſome ſhips of war may be ordered to cruiſe for the protection of the eaſt of Scotland; and their Lordſhips command me, in return, to acquaint you, that they will always have due attention to the trade of the city of Edinburgh; and that there are, at this time, ſeveral cruiſers to the northward, which, it is hoped, will effectually ſecure it. I am, &c. PH. STEPHENS."

"*Edinburgh, Aug.* 20. This afternoon arrived in town, Admiral Greig, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo greatly in the Empreſs of Ruſſia's ſervice in the late war between her and the Turks. This gentleman, we are informed, having expreſſed a deſire to viſit his native country, the Empreſs not only granted his requeſt, but gave orders for a man of war to be fitted out to carry him to Scotland; which was done accordingly, and

ſhe now lies at anchor in the road of Leith."

Adm. Greig went from Edinburgh to London, was introduced to the King on the 10th, and had a conference with Lord George Germaine on the 12th, of September. — On Thurſday, Oct. 2. the Empreſs of Ruſſia's birthday, the Ruſſian frigate in Leith road gave a round of twenty-one guns, which was anſwered by the ſame number from the caſtle of Edinburgh; and on that occaſion the Admiral gave a grand entertainment, in Fortune's tavern, Edinburgh, to the Prince d'Aſchkow [xxxviii. 676.], the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, and many of the nobility and gentry in the city and neighbourhood. Next day his Excellency was preſented with the freedom of the city; on which occaſion the Lord Provoſt gave an elegant entertainment in his own houſe. — On the 9th of October his Excellency ſet ſail from Leith road on his return to Ruſſia. — The Empreſs has conferred the honour of Knighthood on this gentleman, now Sir Samuel Greig, and has appointed him Vice-Admiral of Ruſſia, and Governor of Crouſtadt. He is a Scotſman, a native of Burntiſland.

On the 1ſt of July, two veſſels of ſixteen feet draught of water went up to the Sea-lock, (eaſt point of the great canal between the Forth and the Clyde), in common tides, with eaſe. [xxxvii. 165. 461.]

On Saturday, May 3. there was a meeting of the maſters of arts of the univerſity of Glaſgow, in order to judge in a public competition for two prizes which are annually given for the encouragement of natural philoſophy and good elocution. — There were two eſſays upon Zoology; but neither were judged to have ſufficient merit to be intitled to a public reward. — The Elocution-prize was determined in favour of Robert Hamilton, M. A.; and the company, which was very numerous, were highly pleaſed with the ſpecimens which the candidates gave of their good taſte in Elocution. This is the ſecond time Mr Hamilton has gained the Elocution-prize.

Of Mechanics is the ſubject preſcribed for the eſſays next year. They muſt be divided into three parts. The firſt to contain, An account of the inducements to the ſtudy of mechanics. The ſecond, An explication of the ſimple mechanic inſtruments or powers upon ſcientific principles. The third, A deſcription of any new uſeful mechanic engine; or an improvement of any uſeful mechanic engine already known, if any ſuch has been invented by the author of the eſſay.

About the middle of the ſame month the annual diſtribution of prizes to the ſtudents in the Logic, Greek, and Humanity claſſes of Glaſgow college, was made in the common hall, by the principal and profeſſors, in preſence of a numerous meeting of the univerſity. — The prizes of the Logic claſſes were adjudged to Robert Graham for the beſt critical eſſay on the ſecond book of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt; and to John Miller for the beſt critical eſſay on the paper of the Spectator, N° 416. — The prizes of the Greek claſſes were adjudged to Robert Graham for the beſt critical eſſay on the Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles; to William Tennent for the ſecond; and to James Hall for the third, on the ſame ſubject. — The prizes of the Humanity claſs were adjudged to William Daling for the beſt verſion from Engliſh into Latin; to Richard Bridle for the beſt verſion from Latin into Engliſh; and to Archibald Campbell, James Campbell, John Ahlton, and Stevenſon M'Gill, for the beſt ſpecimens of Elocution, in ſpeeches ſelected from Cicero, Salluſt, and Virgil.

At a meeting of the managers of the Edinburghſhire police-fund [xxxvi. 445.], June 25. it was found, that the collections for 1775 amounted to L. 99: 17: 3, and the expences incurred that year to L. 74: 3: 0: 2; the collections for 1776, to L. 95: 8: 3, and the expences that year to L. 60: 14: 10: 2; and that the balance on hand was L. 308: 13: 2: 2.

Propoſals were publiſhed in Edinburgh, in the beginning of Auguſt, by the directors of the charity for relief of honeſt and induſtrious poor [53.], — for reſcuing from ignorance, idleneſs, and vice, and inſtructing in the principles and duties of religion, and training up in habits of ſobriety, induſtry, and virtue, — vagrant children in Edinburgh, born of poor, and often worthleſs parents. It is propoſed, 1. That a ſchool be provided, where indigent children ſhall be inſtructed in reading Engliſh, and in the principles of the Reformed religion; thoſe of a more promiſing genius to be taught writing and arithmetic; the ſchoolmaſter to be exemplary in his behaviour, to pay particular attention to the morals of the children, to be prohibited from receiving any fees, and to be allowed a competent ſalary, and a free

free houſe. 2. That a ſalary be allowed to a ſchoolmiſtreſs, to teach the children to ſpin, knit ſtockings, or do ſuch other work as may be proper for their age and ſtrength, for which reaſonable premiums ſhall be allowed them. 3. That no children be admitted unleſs their indigence be known to one of the committee in conſequence of a perſonal viſitation. 4. That the ſchool be under the direction of a committee to be named by the contributors, who ſhall keep accounts of receipts and diſburſements, and a record of all their tranſactions. 5. That a ſubſcription be opened for carrying the plan into immediate execution; — ſubſcriptions and benefactions to be received by Mansfield Ramſay and Co. and Sir William Forbes Hunter and Co. bankers, Mr W. Creech bookſeller, and Mr C. Wallace hoſier.

About the middle of Auguſt a forgery of the guinea-notes of the Royal Bank of Scotland appeared. For apprehending any perſon concerned in this forgery the Bank offer a reward of 100l. to be paid upon conviction of the offender; and the King's pardon is offered to any perſon concerned who ſhall diſcover his accomplices, the actual forger or forgers excepted.

The Edinburgh races began on Monday, July 21. and continued every day that week. The company were numerous and brilliant. The Duke of Hamilton, who has not been in Scotland for ſome time, attended; and his bay horſe, Hercules, won the King's purſe, 100 guineas; which his Grace generouſly gave to be applied towards building the obſervatory on the Calton hill [xxxviii. 393.]. Thurſday, July 24. being the Duke's birth-day, when he came of age, was celebrated at Hamilton, and likewiſe at Holyroodhouſe. Bonfires were lighted up in the palace-yard at Holyroodhouſe, and on Saliſbury Craigs and Arthur's Seat.

During the races, Mrs Abington, a celebrated actreſs from London, performed on the Edinburgh theatre, with great applauſe. [445.]

On receiving the news, at Edinburgh, Aug. 29. of the ſucceſs of the King's troops at Ticonderoga [409.], the muſic-bells, and the great bells, were rung by order of the magiſtrates, and at night there were illuminations by order of the populace.

At a meeting of the heritors of the county of Caithneſs, held at Thurſo, Aug. 23. it was unanimouſly reſolved, that they ſhould immediately levy twenty-five ſeamen for the navy; and appointed their clerk to pay two guineas, over and above the king's bounty, to each man who ſhould inliſt voluntarily before the 1ſt of October.

The political diſputes in Edinburgh [51.] continue. —— A motion was made in the town-council, Feb. 19. by Prov. Stodart, viz. "That an application be made to the Convention of Royal Boroughs, to alter that part of the ſet of the borough, reſpecting the election of deacons, which gives the council a power to ſhorten the leets [xxv. 378.]; and to declare, that each incorporation ſhall be at liberty to elect a deacon yearly, in time coming, without being ſubjected to any reſtraint by having their leets ſhortened by the council." After debate, the further conſideration of the motion was deferred till the 19th of March. On which day, this affair having been reſumed, Mr Meaſon obſerved, that, in 1763, an act of council to the ſame effect with this motion having been paſſed, a bill of ſuſpenſion of that act was paſſed by the whole Lords [xxv. 357.], which is hitherto undiſcuſſed; and that eminent counſel had given it as their opinion, that the town-council had no power to make ſuch an act: it was therefore moved to delay the conſideration of Prov. Stodart's motion till the ſuſpenſion 1763 be out of the field. Prov. Stodart had likewiſe got the opinions of counſel, but had them not at hand: Mr Moſman therefore moved to delay the affair a fortnight, when Mr Stodart might produce theſe opinions. Mr Stodart oppoſed the delay, and ſaid, there was no ſuſpenſion in force that could affect his motion. Mr Grieve then produced, expede letters of ſuſpenſion at the inſtance of George Drummond, Eſq; and others, againſt Bailie John Walker and others, in 1763; and moved, That the act of council of July 6. 1763, declaring, that they ſhould take no ſtep in the alteration of the ſet till the court of ſeſſion ſhould give judgement in that ſuſpenſion, might be read. The queſtion being then put, Delay the conſideration of Prov. Stodart's motion till this day fourteen days, or, Proceed? thirteen of the ordinary council voted, Delay; and ten of the ordinary council and the eight extraordinary deacons voted, Proceed. Another queſtion was

then put: Approve of Prov. Stodart's, or of Mr Meaſon's motion? All thoſe who voted Proceed in the former queſtion, voted for Prov. Stodart's motion; and all thoſe who voted Delay, voted for Mr Meaſon's motion, except Bailie Walker, who withdrew before the roll was called. Bailie Grieve proteſted againſt the extraordinary deacons being allowed to vote, and alſo againſt approving of Prov. Stodart's motion. —— Bailie Stirling moved, That the expences in diſcuſſing the above points ſhould be defrayed by the parties, and that the city-chamberlain ſhould be forbid to iſſue any money for that purpoſe without an order of council. In anſwer, Mr Maxwell repreſented, That as Prov. Stodart's motion was carried by the voting of the extraordinary deacons, which was contrary to the ſet, he therefore moved, That the expences in defending the ſet ſhould be defrayed out of the city-funds; but that the perſons who ſhould attempt to alter the conſtitution of the borough, ſhould do it at their own private expences. Mr Moſman having ſeconded Mr Maxwell's motion, the queſtion was put, Approve of Bailie Stirling's motion, or of Mr Maxwell's? Twelve of the ordinary council voted for Mr Maxwell's motion; and eight of the ordinary council and ſeven of the extraordinary deacons voted for Bailie Stirling's motion. Orders were then given to the city-chamberlain in terms of Bailie Stirling's motion. Bailie Grieve proteſted againſt this proceeding likewiſe. — Prov. Stodart then produced, and read, a draught of a petition, in name of the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, of the City, to the Convention of the Royal Boroughs, praying for an alteration of the ſet of the borough, in terms of his motion; which was ordered to lie on the table.

A bill of ſuſpenſion, in name of the Lord Provoſt, and others of the town-council, was preſented to Lord Gardenſton; which, with anſwers, replies, and duplies, having been adviſed by his Lordſhip, was refuſed, April 3.

A ſecond bill of ſuſpenſion was preſented to Lord Kennet, April 8.; on which his Lordſhip granted a ſiſt; which was next day intimated to the council; and on the 11th his Lordſhip paſſed the bill. — This brings ſome queſtions before the court of ſeſſion, and they are now in dependence; ſuch as, 1. Whether the council could, without being guilty of a contempt of authority, take any ſtep at preſent for bringing about an alteration of the ſet, as a ſuſpenſion upon that very queſtion was paſſed by the court of ſeſſion ſeveral years ago, and is never yet diſcuſſed, and as expede letters of ſuſpenſion were produced in council, prohibiting and diſcharging all further proceedings in that matter? 2. Whether the deacons of crafts had a title to vote for an immunity in their own favour, to the prejudice of the merchants? more particularly, Whether the extraordinary deacons, who are not members of the ordinary council, and who have no voice in ſhortening the leets, could lawfully vote in a queſtion for aboliſhing this privilege of the ordinary council? If the extraordinary deacons had no vote, a negative was put upon the application for an alteration. 3. Whether even a legal majority of the town-council, without the concurrence of the community at large, could take any ſtep for altering the ſet of the city, eſtabliſhed by a decreet-arbitral of the King, ratified by parliament? [xxv. 357, 78.]

On the approach of the annual elections, both parties beſtirred themſelves. Many papers were handed about the ſtreets, and many letters were publiſhed in the news-papers, as laſt year [xxxviii. 718.]. —— A minute of the delegates of the fourteen incorporations, dated Aug. 26. and ſigned, *John Lindſay Preſes*, was publiſhed in the news-papers; in which the delegates, after taking notice of the proceedings of the town-council above related, ſay, that as the twelve members of council who have oppoſed the trades with ſo much violence, and who have brought under ſuſpenſion the harmleſs reſolution of a majority of the council, to apply to the convention of royal boroughs, to aboliſh the practice of ſhortening the leets, are the known and avowed friends of Sir Laurence Dundas, the preſent member for the city, many of them being indeed his dependents; ſo the whole of this oppoſition to the trades may juſtly be attributed to Sir Laurence; who, if he had diſapproved of the ſuſpenſion, might have prevented all the oppoſition and expence the trades of Edinburgh have met with in proſecuting the meaſures they have taken for aſſerting their own freedom and independence.

This minute, which appeared in the papers

papers a few days after its date, made Mr Dundas, Sir Laurence's ſon, publiſh in the papers of Sept. 3. a letter addreſſed, *To Mr John Lindſay, Preſes of the Meeting of Delegates of the Fourteen Incorporations of the City of Edinburgh*, viz.

"SIR,

IT was a matter of ſurpriſe and concern to me, to read the paper you have ſubſcribed by appointment of the Delegates of the Incorporations of Edinburgh. The reflections it contains againſt my father are ſuch, that it is impoſſible for me to be ſilent on the occaſion. I conſider myſelf as called upon to vindicate his conduct; and every unprejudiced man will excuſe me for yielding to my anxieties and my feelings.

To aſcribe to Sir Laurence Dundas the oppoſition which has been made to the Trades in their application to the Town-Council, and in the meaſures they are purſuing, is the higheſt injuſtice to him. The gentlemen of the Trades, who ſeem to think he could have prevented the preſent diſputes, have never done him the honour to intruſt him with their deſire; and there ought not, ſurely, to be applied to him ſo ſevere a cenſure in affairs in which they neither conſulted nor informed him.

In the ſituation in which the Member for the city found himſelf, what was he to do? It is certain he could not interfere without giving offence to one party; and it is probable, had he taken any part, he would have been blamed by both. He embraced, therefore, the meaſure which ſeemed recommended to him, as well by its natural propriety, as by the ſilence of the gentlemen of the Trades, and has taken no active concern in the preſent conteſt.

To object to the twelve members of Council, That they are friends to Sir Laurence Dundas, is illiberal; to ſay, That many of them are his dependents, is to inſult them. Sir Laurence Dundas has hitherto had ſufficient reaſon to flatter himſelf, that there was no ſolid diſtinction or inherent peculiarity in the city of Edinburgh, in conſequence of which he could look upon one ſet of men to be more his friends than another; and there is no perſon who would reflect, with diſpaſſion and candour, for one moment, but muſt perceive, that he cannot, with propriety, take a part in concerns in which the views of thoſe who have honoured him with their friendſhip have led them to differ, even though it were in his power to give a deciſive influence to any party.

But while, in one view, it is the object of the paper you have ſubſcribed, to throw an unjuſt and unmerited reflection on Sir Laurence Dundas, it is another intention of it to inflame the Trades againſt him as an enemy to their importance. I can aſſure the Trades he is no enemy to them. On the contrary, he is fully ſenſible of the important ſupport they have uniformly given him. He entertains ſentiments of the greateſt gratitude and regard for a body of men ſo reſpectable. And I can affirm, with the moſt entire confidence, that there is nothing he has ſo much at heart, as to afford the completeſt ſatisfaction in his power to his conſtituents of every denomination.

It is a real pain to me thus publicly to addreſs you on any particulars contained in the minute of the Delegates. The ſentiments it conveys oblige me to do it. But though I endeavour to explain its miſrepreſentations, I induſtriouſly avoid to inſiſt on the reflections which naturally ariſe from the conſideration of their advertiſement; for I cannot but perſuade myſelf they will ſee it themſelves in a proper light, if they will examine, with impartiality, what they have done.

I have the honour to be, with all poſſible eſteem and regard, Sir, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

Edin. Sept. 2. 1777. THO. DUNDAS."

A reply to this letter by the Delegates, appeared in the papers of Sept. 10. dated Sept. 9. ſigned *John Lindſay Preſes*. and addreſſed, *To Thomas Dundas of Caſtlecary, Eſq;* from which we give an extract, viz.

——"If you conſider yourſelf called upon to vindicate Sir Laurence Dundas's conduct, we make large allowances for all the anxiety and feelings you expreſs.

Your father, Sir Laurence, was elected our repreſentative in parliament in the year 1768, when there were ſeveral friends of the late member (Mr Coutts) in the Merchant part of the Council. The Trades were unanimous in Sir Laurence's favour [xxix. 556. xxx. 425.]; but your father ſoon made them ſenſible, that he did not put the proper value upon the honour they had conferred. Negligent about the ſentiments of his conſtituents, he never reſided amongſt them,

them, and truſted the care of his intereſts in the place to a narrow, limited few, without giving himſelf the trouble to inquire whether their domination was agreeable to the citizens, or even their characters reſpectable enough to preſerve any degree of popularity amongſt them.

Excepting the mortmain-bill [1773], which he ſhamefully overlooked, luckily for your father, no buſineſs of much importance to the intereſts of the city occurred during the firſt parliament; and he was again elected [xxxvi. 558.], a relation of your own being then in the chair, who, with ſome of his friends that filled other offices in council, had rendered themſelves rather more popular than thoſe who were conſidered as the leading men of Sir Laurence's party. The citizens were pleaſed to ſee theſe gentlemen continuing in the ſame line of conduct, and your father's intereſt was daily regaining the ground it had loſt. But his old partiſans viewed them with a jealous eye. Afraid of loſing the influence they had ſo long poſſeſſed, they endeavoured, by the moſt inſidious arts, to undermine the Provoſt and his friends; and laſt year, not many weeks before the elections, things came to an open rupture; in which two thirds of the council appeared upon the Provoſt's ſide, and, we may ſay, the univerſal approbation of the city.

Sir Laurence, at this time, was daily expected, and the citizens in ſuſpenſe, waited with impatience the reſult of his arrival. He came. With aſtoniſhment they ſaw him keenly join the minority in council; and, with indignation, ſoon beheld the effects of his influence. Engagements were broken, characters ſet aſide, and common decency trampled under foot; and the reſtriction impoſed upon the freedom of our election of deacons, at all times ſufficiently odious, we were now made to feel in a degree more humiliating than ever.

When we ſaw ſuch meaſures followed out by the very men whom your father perſonally and openly ſupported; when, in conſequence of theſe meaſures, the Trades were made to feel the ſevereſt political injuries of which they had ever occaſion to complain, was it natural for them to conſult the perſon who, they plainly ſaw, was the author of them, or to inform him of the meaſures they propoſed to take to prevent the like for the future? If they had to expect any friendſhip from him, it could only be ſhown by his preventing oppoſition to thoſe meaſures which the whole body of Trades had determined to purſue; and, from what they had ſeen, they could not doubt that it was in his power to have prevented it.

Had we beheld your father ſtand neuter in the conteſt at laſt Michaelmas, which, to uſe your own words, ſeemed "a meaſure recommended to him by its natural propriety," we might now ſuppoſe, that he has taken no active concern in the preſent conteſt.

We do not perceive how it ſhould be illiberal to ſay, that any of the members of the town-council of Edinburgh are the friends of Sir Laurence Dundas. That ſome of them are his dependents, a late magiſtrate has not been aſhamed to avow in print. Had your father always maintained that impartiality which you ſo fondly aſcribe to him, then, indeed, he would have had reaſon not to look upon "one ſet of men to be more his friends than another."

Sir Laurence Dundas had reaſon to conſider the Trades of Edinburgh as his beſt friends; he had experienced their ſupport: and they had reaſon, on their part, to expect ſentiments of gratitude and regard in him. But they muſt look upon general profeſſions of that ſort as coming too late, after the part he took at laſt Michaelmas."

At the elections, all the deacons choſen were in the Duke of Buccleugh's intereſt, but a great majority of the council were in that of Sir Laurence Dundas. —His Grace entertained the trades ſumptuouſly in a tavern twice, and condeſcended to be a partaker, once ſome weeks before the election of the deacons, which took place on Saturday, Sept. 13. and again on the Tueſday after the election.—On the night of the election there were illuminations by order of the populace; which produced a letter for preventing ſuch abuſes for the future. [400.]

The friends of the council twit the trades, with ſacreligiouſly applying the money appropriated ſolely for the ſupport of their decayed members, widows, and children, in an attempt to ſubvert the ancient conſtitution of the city, while they at the ſame time forbid any part of the city-revenue to be applied in defending that conſtitution.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 4. At Bannockburn houſe, Alexander Wallace, Eſq; banker in Edinburgh, to Miſs Davida Rollo, youngeſt daughter of David Paterſon of Bannockburn, Eſq;

11. At Rowell, Northamptonſhire, the Hon. William Cockayne, ſecond ſon of Lord Viſc. Cullen, to Miſs Barbara Hill, youngeſt daughter of Mr Serjeant Hill.

18. At London, John O'Neill, Eſq; of Slanes Caſtle in Ireland, to the Hon. Miſs Boyle, daughter of the late Lord Viſc. Dungarvan, and niece to the Earl of Corke.

27. At Canterbury, the Hon. Philip Leſlie, ſecond ſon of Lord Newark, to Lady Frances Manners, only daughter of the late Marquis of Granby. [xxxii. 575.]

BIRTHS.

The Counteſs of Stamford, delivered of a ſon.

Oct. 10. At London, the Counteſs of Aboyne, of a ſon.

17. At Melvill houſe, the ſeat of the Earl of Leven, Lady Mary Ruthven, of a ſon. [xxviii. 622.]

18. At London, the Marchioneſs of Carmarthen, of a ſon.

19. At Kirkaldy, the lady of James Townſend Oſwald, Eſq; of a daughter.

31. At London, Lady Lucy Douglas, lady of Archibald Douglas of Douglas, Eſq; of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Sept. 19. At Naples, of the ſmall pox, the Infant Don Philip, eldeſt ſon of the King of Spain. This prince, on a very ſolemn examination, was found incapable of ſucceeding, by reaſon of weakneſs of mind. [xxi. 697.]

Oct. 1. At Caſtlenock in Ireland, aged 115 years, one Margaret M'Owen. She was formerly in good repute, and kept a large dairy; but within the laſt twenty years, grew ſo great a miſer, that ſhe denied herſelf common neceſſaries, and begged ſuſtenance of her neighbours.

1. At Dalquharran, Ayrſhire, Mrs Kendy, relict of Francis Kennedy of Dunure, Eſq;

3. At Aſhford, near London, Henry Smith, Eſq; of Smithfield, in the county of Angus.

3. At her houſe in Montroſe, Mrs Mary Bannerman, relict of John Fullerton of Galery, Eſq; and daughter of the late Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elliek.

3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Wallace of Sauchrie.

5. At the Hon. Mrs Clifford's ſeat in Staffordſhire, Ralph Haddeſley, aged 102.

6. At Little Chalkland, Devonſhire, aged 107, Mr Walner, a diſſenting clergyman.

7. At Kenſington, in the 110th year of his age, Mr Fairbourn, formerly a wholeſale linen draper in London.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Katharine Gordon, relict of John Gordon of Kilgour, Eſq;

At Edinburgh, Oct. 9. Mr John Sibbald, merchant in London, and at Muſſelburgh, Oct 11. Mr Charles Sibbald, writer to the ſignet, brothers.

12. At Stourbridge in Worceſterſhire, Francis Wilkes, a day-labourer, aged 109 years.

13. At Craſter, Northumberlandſhire, Daniel Craſter, Eſq; aged 96.

14. At Faſkern, Mrs Cameron younger of Faſkern, only daughter of Duncan Campbell, Eſq; of Glenure.

15. At Deptford, aged 101 years, Mr Purchaſs, formerly a pawnbroker in the Borough.

16. In the pariſh work-houſe Blackfriars, London, aged 102 years, one Mary Flowers. This good old woman once kept her coach.

16. At her houſe in Dornoch, Mrs Jane Gordon, ſiſter of the late Sir John Gordon of Embo, and aunt of the preſent Sir John.

17. At Colcheſter, James Brown, jun. Eſq; late merchant in Glaſgow.

19. At his houſe in Windſor-foreſt, aged 99, Mr Winton. He had been upwards of ſeventy years employed as a wood-cutter under different rangers.

19. At Haddington, aged 92, Dr James Lundie, phyſician there.

19. At Aſkew, near Bedale, in the 105th year of her age, Anne Johnſon, relict of Robert Johnſon, weaver, to whom ſhe bore ſix children, was grandmother to thirty-ſix, and great-grandmother to ſix.

21. At Dover, Samuel Foote, Eſq; the celebrated comedian, and patentee of Haymarket-theatre.

21. At Aytounhall, Berwickſhire, Mrs Home, relict of the Hon. James Home of Aytoun.

21. At Coldſtone, Aberdeenſhire, Mr John M'Innes, miniſter of that pariſh.

22. At Edinburgh, Dr Daniel M'Queen, one of the miniſters of the Old church in that city.

23. At Kildrummy, near Nairn, Margaret Ruſſel, ſpouſe to Capt. Hugh Roſe of Brae.

23. At Inverеſk, Archibald Menzies of Culdares, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms for Scotland.

24. At Manſe of Dollas, Mr James Hay miniſter of that pariſh.

28. At York, aged 60, Thomas Bowes, Eſq; Lord Mayor of that city.

29. At Edinburgh, the Lady-dowager Forbes.

In the dioceſe of Lombez, France, Domarges Bonnemaiſon, aged 122 years. She enjoyed a very good ſtate of health till Sept. 1776, when ſhe loſt her ſight. She has left three children, the youngeſt of whom is ſeventy-ſix years of age.

At

At Chelmsford in Eſſex, Doreas Lewen, aged 103.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Oct. 18. to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, conſtituting and appointing

John Scott, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Attorney-General, in the room of the Rt Hon. Philip Tiſdall, deceaſed;

Robert Hellen, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Solicitor-General, in the room of the ſaid John Scott, Eſq;

Charles Tottenham the younger, Eſq; to be Agent for the regiments on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment ſerving abroad, in the room of the Rt Hon. Henry Theophilus Clements, Deputy Vice-Treaſurer of Ireland;—and

to appoint John Scott, Eſq; and Walter Huſſey Burgh, Eſq; to be of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

all in Ireland.

—21. to approve of Thomas Earl of Effingham to be Deputy Earl Marſhal of England, [appointed by the Duke of Norfolk.]

"*Dublin Caſtle, Oct.* 17. Letters-patent are preparing to be paſſed under the great ſeal of this kingdom, containing a grant from his Majeſty unto the Rt Hon. Robert Earl Nugent, the Rt Hon. Henry Flood, and the Rt Hon. Charles Townſhend, of the office of Vice-Treaſurer of this kingdom."

War-office, Sept. 6. 1777, *continued.* [512.]

[*For Subalterns ſee our cover.*]

46th reg. of foot: Lieut. Lullum Batwell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Henry Perſe; and Lieut. Humphry May, of 17th foot, to be Captain, vice Edward Downes.

49th reg. of foot: Capt. Henry Edward Fox, of 38th foot, to be Major, vice Thomas Dilkes.

55th reg. of foot: Lieut. Henry Broderick, of 33d foot, to be Captain, vice Decimus Reynolds.

63d reg. of foot: Lieut. Hayes St Leger to be Captain, vice Henry Bruen.

Arthur Holdſworth, Eſq; to be Governor of Dartmouth, vice Arthur Holdſworth.

John Brown, late Captain in 7th dragoons, to be Town-Adjutant of Louiſburg.

Maj. Lucius Ferdinand Cary to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Staff Officers in North America.

Surgeon Richard Knowles, of 4th foot, to be Surgeon to the General Hoſpital.

Surgeon James Auchinlack, of 38th foot, to be ditto.

From other papers, &c.

A general promotion of officers has taken place on the following plan [509.]. Five are raiſed to the rank of Generals, whoſe commiſſions as Lieutenant-Generals are dated before 1761; every Major-General (Gen. Preſcot excepted) is raiſed to the rank of Lieutenant-General; all Colonels whoſe commiſſions are dated before 1775, are raiſed to the rank of Major-Generals; all Lieutenant-Colonels whoſe commiſſions are dated before 1769, to the rank of Colonels; all Majors whoſe commiſſions are dated before Auguſt 1772, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels; and Captains, who were ſo before 1764, to the rank of Majors.

On the 12th of September, the degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred, by the univerſity of Edinburgh, on the following gentlemen, ſtudents in the univerſity, after they had gone through the uſual private and public trials [336.]. The titles of their theſes are annexed to their names reſpectively.

From the Weſt Indies.

Edward Stevens, *De alimentorum concoctione.*

From Ireland.

Thomas Cupples, *De hypochondriaſis cauſis.*
Francis Hopkins, *De ſchirro et carcinomate.*
James Proſſer, *De ſanitate tuenda.*

Of Great Britain.

Alexander Bertram, *De phrenitide.*
Thomas Naſmyth, *De rachitide.*
Charles Webſter, *De vaſorum ſanguiferorum libramine.*
Malcolm Macqueen, *De mulierum ſanitate tuenda.*
Henry Haſkey, *De ferro.*
Thomas Macfarquhar, *De typhi flavi cauſis.*
James Ford, *De fermentatione.*

Prices of grain at Haddington, Nov. 7.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	18s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	16s. 6d.
Bear,	13s. 6d.	12s. 10d.	12s. 6d.
Oats,	12s. 6d.	11s. 0d.	10s. 6d.
Peaſe,	13s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	11s. 0d.

Edinburgh, Nov. 14. Oat-meal, 10d. Bear-meal, 6d. Peaſe-meal, 6d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for October 1777.

Within the city	Males 25	Fem. 22	47	59. Decr. 6.
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 6	Fem. 6	12	

AGE.			N°	DISEASES.	N°
Under		2	17	Aged ——	7
Between	2	& 5	7	Bowelhive —	2
	5	& 10	5	Conſumption —	20
	10	& 20	3	Cramp in the ſtomach	2
	20	& 30	4	Fever —	10
	30	& 40	4	Meaſles —	4
	40	& 50	3	Small pox —	4
	50	& 60	5	Stillborn —	2
	60	& 70	6	Suddenly —	2
	70	& 80	4	Teething —	6
	80	& 90	1		
	90	& 100	0		